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Justice for the Worker
Constructive Cooperation
and
A Square Deal for the Employer

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PREVAILING PAY RATES FAVORED BY COMMITTEE

Substitute for Section 6 of Public Works Bill by Senate Appropriations Committee is Outstanding Victory for Labor

Amendment Which is Said to Be Satisfactory to Administration, Will Prove Most Valuable in Maintaining Pay Schedules Established by Trade Unions in All Parts of the Country—Section 6 in Original Form Established Dangerous Precedent.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11 (AFL).—Organized labor as represented by the American Federation of Labor, gained an outstanding victory when the U. S. Senate Appropriations Committee voted 12 to 6 for adoption of a substitute for the original Section 6 of the Public Works Bill, which provides for payment of "the prevailing rate of pay" in each respective community and other desirable features.

The amendment was sponsored by the A. F. of L. and was offered by Senator McCarran. While Senator Glass, of Virginia, angrily denounced the action of the committee and threatened to carry the matter to the floor of the Senate, practically all others concerned express the belief that the amendment will "stick". It appropriates $4,880,000.

The House has already passed the Public Works Bill, known as House Joint Resolution No. 117, containing the original Section 6, which provided for maximum payment of $50 a month to relief workers, without limitation as to time worked. While it may still be possible to limit payment of workers on relief projects to $50 a month, under the amendment, the local prevailing rate for the respective crafts must be paid and hours limited proportionately. It is now understood that the amendment is regarded as satisfactory to the Administration, the House and Senate conferees approve it in the final draft of the bill for the signature of the President.

Wording of the Amendment

Following is the complete amendment as adopted:

"On page 6 of an 'Act of the House (H. J. Res. 117- making appropriations for relief purposes, strike out all of section 6 and insert the following

"Section 6 The President is authorized to prescribe, and shall give full publicity to, rules and regulations necessary to carry out the purposes of this joint resolution, provided however,

"(a). That such rules and regulations shall stipulate that all work done under this joint resolution, whether by contract or otherwise, inyolving the expenditures of any money appropriated by this joint resolution, shall contain a provision to the effect that all laborers and mechanics employed by the contractor or any subcontractor or the public officer in charge for the United States of the District of Columbia, shall be paid rates of wages not less than the prevailing rates of wages paid for work of a similar nature in the city, town, village or other civil division of the state in which the work is located, or in the District of Columbia, and that in case any dispute arises as to what are the prevailing rates of wages for work of a similar nature, applicable to any work being done under this joint resolution, which cannot be adjusted by the contracting officer or the United States or the public officer in charge of the work, the dispute shall be referred to the Secretary of Labor for determination and his decision thereon shall be conclusive on all parties.

"(b). Rules and regulations prescribed under this Section shall not abrogate any existing law.

"(c) Any willful violation of any rules or regulations made by the President under this Section shall be punishable by a fine of $5,000."

U. T. W. VICE-PRESIDENT RIVIERE DECLARES ORGANIZING WORK TO BE PUSHED VIGOROUSLY IN LEWISTON

Principal Opposition to Organization Comes From Business and Professional Leaders, Who Disregard Possibilities of Improved Conditions Through Unions—Reviews Conditions Here and in Other New England Textile Centers.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 12.—That the United Textile Workers of America is determined to vigorously continue its organizing campaign in Maine, was disclosed this morning in an interview with Vice-President Horace A. Riviere, who said demands coming from workers in Lewiston and other textile centers to be organized, have been received in such proportions as to satisfy officials of the national organization that the situation in Maine needs their undivided attention.

Notwithstanding tremendous opposition on the part of business and professional leaders, some of whom are financially interested in Lewiston mills, Mr. Riviere said, the organizing work there, which is under the direction of Organizers Poirier and Hebert, is progressing splendidly, and that prospects are good for completing and ganizing the workers in that district within a few months.

Mr. Riviere said good reports are coming from Saco, where the organization is steadily climbing to the 100 per cent mark, and that notwithstanding conditions in Biddeford, where there are many unemployed because of poor business conditions, the local union there is constantly growing and meetings are largely attended.

Mr. Riviere made special mention of the newly organized local of carding workers in Brunswick, which he said is 100 per cent organized and is accomplishing good results for its members.

Workers in Esmond Mills, in Rhode Island, to Strike Wednesday

In reviewing conditions in other New England districts, Mr. Riviere said the executive board of the U. T. W. of A. had sanctioned a strike against the Esmond Mills in Rhode Island because of persistency on the part of the management to recognize the "company union" instead of the U. T. W. local in collective bargaining. Asked as to the membership of the so-called "company union" Mr. Riviere said this is insignificant, as the local union claims nearly all of the 800 workers are members of the legitimate union.

The Esmond Company manufactures blankets and until recently relations between the management and the local union were reported as satisfactory. "The 'company union' movement," he said, "blossomed over night and the local is taking means for nipping it in the bud."

New Hampshire Making Good Progress

In referring to progress of New Hampshire U. T. W. locals, Mr. Riviere said several new organizations were recently started and all report making good membership gains. The movement in Nashua, he said, where the membership is growing by leaps and bounds, was inspired by the vigorous and most successful campaign recently conducted in Lowell.

In referring to this, and the campaign in Fall River, Mr. Riviere said the radio flad been made an integral part of the campaign as a means for offsetting a tremendous amount of propaganda by mill owners through newspapers and otherwise for retarding the union's progress.

The campaign in Fall River is being conducted on an extensive scale and will be augmented by a big mass meeting to be held next Sunday, at which Vice-President Gorman will be the principal speaker.

Mr. Riviere says reports from Connecticut during the past week were most encouraging. Organization work in that State is making good progress and the settlement of the Willard Co. strike is expected to be now accepted. At a hearing held last week, before the National Textile Labor Relations Board, the management acknowledged that certain violations had been committed and according to Organizer Joseph Sylvia, who represented the workers at the hearing, the result of the hearing is bound to prove of material benefit in bringing about a settlement.

"All told," Mr. Riviere concluded, "you can say that we are doing a good job. Our organizers working out of the Providence office are most appreciative of assistance rendered by officials of local unions, and with the continued manifestation of this fine spirit there can be no question regarding the success of our organization in its efforts to improve the conditions of our members in the New England district.

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TAXING LABOR-DISPLACING MACHINERY SEEN AS MOST IMPORTANT MOVE TOWARD SOLVING MASS UNEMPLOYMENT

Bill Introduced by Congressman Connery, Chairman of House Labor Committee, Contends Industry Must be Compelled to Care For Employes Who Have Been "Put on Shelf" by March of Technological Science.

In offering a bill to tax labor-saving machinery, Chairman Connery (Dem.) Massachusetts, of the House Labor Committee, has taken advanced but very practical ground to cope with the problem of progressive unemployment This bill has to do with the present plans of the Administration to devise some effective method for coping with the present perplexing industrial situation.

There is another angle to the matter. If, in order to avoid wage increases, manufacturers should increasingly adopt labor saving machines and devices, the situation would become more and more aggravated with no practicable remedy in sight from the standpoint of appropriating money for manufactured work.

On the other hand, if the industrialists see that they are going to be obliged to ante to the government, by way of a tax on their productive machinery, primarily intended to abolish human labor, then they will take a different view of the situation.

It should be obvious that the country can only be supported by industry, and that industry itself should be compelled to bear its own burden of the risks and costs of production, instead of planning and scheming to employ the minimum number of men and let discarded and idle men be cared for by the town, city, State or Nation.

In sheer self-defense, this principle must sooner or later be adopted. Industry must be compelled to care for those human beings, each in its own class, who have been shelved by the march of technological science. Taxing labor-displacing machinery is one answer to the vital question of mass unemployment.

Bruno Hauptmann's Fate Now Rests with Jury

Labor News Scribe, Present at Trial During Last Six Days Sums Up Case As It is One of Greatest Dramas of Human Life.

By GEORGE F. QUIGLEY, Associate Editor of The Labor News

Flemington, N. J., Feb 11—For more than six weeks, Hunterdon County Court House has been the scene of one of the greatest dramas of human life, heart-rending emotional appeal, blood curdling details of a heinous crime—and always, always, the sight of the prisoner, sitting between his armed guards, waiting for the end—whatever it may be.

The jury, consisting of eight men and four women, have, for the same length of time, been listening to an uninterrupted stream, a torrent of testimony, pro and con.

On one side, the legal representatives of the State of New Jersey are formally charging the defendant, Bruno Richard Hauptmann, a young semi-illiterate carpenter, with the gravest charge known to law—murder —murder most foul, in the kidnaping and slaying of the infant son of the world-famous Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. The fiendish act was perpetrated upon the wintry night of March 1, 1931, and how the child was mutually removed from its sleeping crib in the Lindbergh home, and how conveyed down a long, home-made ladder by a man—a strange, awkward and furtive man, without the child being aroused to shrieking protest, remains as much a mystery today as in the beginning.

Accomplices?

How far did Bruno, as he is more commonly called, have accomplices, both from within and without the conveniently located Lindbergh home. How could any man choose just the one certain night, the most favorable of all, and when one of the inmates, Violet Sharpe, happened to be absent? Why did not the dog growl? How was the ransom-demanding note left on the window sill, and under just what circumstances was it left?

It is that the butler, that famous character in song, story and drama, did not happen to be butling about? How to explain all these coincidences apparently too numerous to be explained away on the ground of simple coincidence, alone? A bare headed Irish police detective would be inclined to dig and delve deeply into each and every one of these peculiar circumstances. Their vital importance is obvious. It has baffled the State of New Jersey and the Nation.

Now, convicting the incriminated accused of the crime of kidnap ransom extortion, is conceivable, but for the jury to vote to send to the death dealing electric chair a man who may possibly be innocent of murder, as charged against him, is something to give chilling pause to any Christian jury. Will they gamble with all their future peace of heart, mind and soul by accepting circumstantial evidence? And it is a fact that in the very Hunterdon County Court House where the accused obviously sits within the dan

(Continued on Page 8)

NRA BOARD REPORT SUBSTANTIATES ALL CONTENTIONS OF A. F. OF L. CONCERNING AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

Labor-Saving Machinery and Methods Increase Profits, While Labor Suffers—High Degree of Labor Unrest Due From Insecurity, Low Annual Earnings, Inequitable Hiring and Re-Hiring Methods, Espionage, Speed-Up and Displacement of Workers at Early Age.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11 (AFL).—The long-awaited report publicly announced February 7, of Leon Henderson, Director of the Research and Planning Division of the NRA, on the study of regularization of employment and improvement of labor conditions in the automobile industry, together with the letter of transmission of the report to the President by the National Industrial Recovery Board, fully substantiate the contentions of the American Federation of Labor concerning labor conditions in the extensive automobile industry.

Regarded as the first comprehensive investigation of the industry by a neutral agency, it is now officially revealed that the industry is now seasonal and its treatment of employes constitute one of the darkest pictures on the American industrial horizon. At the same time, this industry is repealed as possibly the foremost in the development of technical skill, engineering accomplishment and facilities of production.

Some Labor Findings

Among the labor conditions in the automobile industry charged by the A. F. of L. during and between controversies concerning extension of the existing automobile code, the following may be mentioned as merely a few examples:

1. Strenuous opposition by employers to legitimate organization of automobile workers.
2. Labor unrest exists to a higher degree than warranted by the depression.
3. The foreman's power and the gap between the worker and the executive are important causes of labor unrest.
4. Espionage system exists.
5. Irregularity of employment has increased in recent years.
6. Depression competition has spurred the speedup beyond human capability to produce day by day."
7. Automobile workers are considered old at 40.
8. Annual incomes are very low.
9. Relatively few employes obtain supplementary earnings from other sources during layoffs.
10. The privilege of averaging hours on an annual basis is neither necessary nor desirable.

The report states that "to inveigh against the 'speed-up' system is not to object to efficiency, for, with a stable working force to which the industry felt a moral responsibility or an economic need which it was faced with a financial responsibility by social legislation, the 'speed up' would be most uneconomical. The only reason that it can exist at present is the huge available supply of labor through which as one man falls by the wayside, another is there to take his place."

President Green's Statement.

"This report and the letter of the National Industrial Recovery Board bear out every contention that the American Federation of Labor has made in the past year and a half, regarding conditions in the automobile industry. It supports the position of the American Federation of Labor with regard to the Wolman Board, in effect the Report and the letter of transmittal to the President says that the Wolman Board is dead and done. What the industry needs is a statutory board appointed under Public Resolution 44, giving automobile workers the same rights which workers in other industries enjoy. In its letter to the President the NIRB pointed out the "advisability of establishing, under the authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act and Public Resolution 44 of the last session of Congress, a comprehensive Automotive Industry Labor Relations Board." Mr. Green stated.

"The Report of the Division of Research and Planning contains the following statement:

"Labor unrest exists to a higher degree than warranted by the depression. The unrest flows from insecurity, low annual earnings, inequitable hiring and rehiring methods, espionage, speed-up and displacement of workers at an extremely early age."

"These conditions the American Federation of Labor has denounced many times.

"What stronger evidence or support could be offered in justification of the position assumed by the American Federation of Labor? We rest our case upon the recommendation of the National Industrial Recovery Board and the Report of the Division of Research and Planning of NRA."

* * *

1934 Blue Eagles Good in 1935

The NIRB has announced that Blue Eagles for particular trades and industries marked "1934", as well as those originally issued under the President's Re-employment Agreement, may be used in 1935.

UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS TOTAL MEMBERSHIP NOW CLOSE TO 500,000 MARK

THOMAS F. McMAHON
President, United Textile Workers of America

President McMahon Made This Amazing Announcement at Meeting of Woolen and Worsted Department, in Providence, February 3rd

Organization Within One Year Has Increased Membership 500 Per Cent, and Is Now Numbered Among Largest Units in A. F. of L.—Economic Growth Brings Respect From Fair Employers and Government—Dunlap Re-elected President.

Those who use antedated figures as a basis for judging the size of the membership of the United Textile Workers of America [illegible] August, and left assured that not [illegible] than 25 of 30 thousands of workers [illegible] responded to the call for a general strike were given an awful jolt last Saturday by President Thomas F. McMahon, who, at the conference of the Woolen and Worsted Department of the U. T. W. of A., held in Providence, said the membership of the national union has now reached 499,000, with nearly 900,000 members on the books at the national headquarters in New York City.

"We have built up a magnificent organization, my friends," said President McMahon in the course of his address, "and its future is greatly dependent on the activities of this and other departments to which local unions look for guidance and assistance."

Among other matters referred to by the speaker was the progress made in eliminating the "stretchout", Section 7 (a) of the Recovery Act, that which had been accomplished by officials at code hearings, the importance of continuing organizing work so that all woolen and worsted workers will make part of the U. T. W. of A., bringing forcibly to the attention of the 175 delegates representing 60 local unions the fact that while the organization has reached that period which makes it feared by employers and respected by the government, the necessity for still greater numbers is apparent.

The Accursed "Stretchout"

Referring to the "stretchout" and the labors of the Work Assignment Board, which is making a thorough study of the situation, Mr. McMahon deplored the fact that the President's order makes it possible to go back not farther than 1933 as a means for striking an average on which to regulate it.

"Actually," he said, "this accursed system was started way back in 1892, and which was the cause for the textileyville strike in which I participated. However it did not become general until 1923. I feel the President's order should have gone a bit back as this in order to get at the actual facts concerning it.

"But law is law, my friends," he said, "and for the present at least, or until such time as our economic power will be such as to change conditions through the collective bargaining system we must be patient and accept the law as it stands."

Mr. McMahon spoke in high praise of former Governor Winant of New Hampshire and other members of the commission which made an investigation of the textile industry, and on whose report the code was appoint-

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NRA Sets Hearing on Minimum Wages for Painting Industry

Washington, D. C., Feb 10 (ILNS). A public hearing will be held February 26 at the Washington Hotel, this city, on a proposed minimum wage scale for the painting, paperhanging, and decorating division of the construction industry, to apply in areas without local or regional labor agreements under the construction code.

Eleven area agreements have been approved for the division. The proposed minimums would apply in other areas of the industry and to most of its 458,000 employes. Any area would remain free to negotiate local or regional agreements.

The following hourly minimums have been proposed for skilled mechanics, on an area population basis: less than 100,000—60 cents, 100,000 to 500,000—75 cents, 500,000 to 1,000,000—90 cents, over 1,000,000—$1.00. Apprentices would be paid 35 per cent of the skilled-mechanics' rate the first year, 45 per cent the second, 60 per cent the third and 75 per cent the fourth.

The scale is proposed as an amendment to the divisional chapter of the code. The Executive Committee of the Divisional Code Authority has formed additional amendments proposed by NRA advisory boards. They would add to the chapter standard NRA provisions protecting pay from unauthorized deductions, regulating employment of handicapped persons at less than code wages, guarding employes against discriminatory practices, requiring each member of the division to register with the Divisional Code Authority.

Government Employes To Get Pay Restored Beginning April 1st

Over 500,000 employes of the Federal Government will have the final five per cent of the original 15 per cent pay cut restored beginning April 1, as a result of Congressional action. This is now contingent only upon the signature of President Roosevelt, which it is believed will be attached to the bill carrying the restoration provision. This is one of five A. F. of L. legislative program major points.

The Government pay cut originated in 1932, during the Hoover Administration, when a reduction of eight and one-third per cent was put into effect, and it was increased to 15 per cent early in 1933. The last session of Congress eliminated 10 per cent of the cut, effective as of February 1, 1934.

The Report of the Division of Research and Planning contains the following statement:

"Labor unrest exists to a higher degree than warranted by the depression. The unrest flows from insecurity, low annual earnings, inequitable hiring and rehiring methods, espionage, speed-up and displacement of workers at an extremely early age."

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RENEWED FIGHT FOR USE OF NEW ENGLAND GRANITE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS MAKING GOOD PROGRESS

Maine Members of Congress Join With Other New England Members in Aggressive Fight for Use of Granite Instead of Limestone—Politics Factor Which Hurt New England Granite.

There is no more durable stone for general construction purposes than New England granite. There is no stone which will take a finer glossy finish and which will withstand weather-resisting qualities. For thousands of years, this has been an accepted architectural fact.

Until recent decades, hardly anything but granite was considered for the erection of large and imposing public buildings, of city, State and Nation. But the element of cheapness on one side, plus ever rabid partisanship, combined to dethrone granite by sending an inferior stone from a Western state to New England, in general, while New England is being deprived of the patronage and employment which rightfully belongs to her.

The preposterous claim of "cheapness," now exploded. A Federal building is not built for a day, nor for a decade. It is to last and should last, 100 years at least. Limestone, it has been stated on good authority, is a "tender textured stone", fit for moderate climates, or warm climates such as some of the southern and western States. It is positively not adapted to climates where the temperature goes down to 30 and even 50 degrees below zero.

So, watch the battle in Congress for recognition of our claim to a share of the granite construction business for the erection of Government buildings within and for New England.

This State's representatives in Congress have already rendered conspicuous service in the cause of belated recognition of the worth, durability and general desirability of New England granite—the stone of the all enduring ages!

England had better stone, granite, than ever limestone was thought to be, mattered not. Political pull and partisan ascendancy ruled the day. New England's quarries of such worthy limestone being shipped into this part of the country, from far-off Indiana, while our native New England quarries went idle for lack of substantial orders.

But the end of the trail is now in sight! Our New England Senators and Representatives in Congress are taking, and will continue to take, a very live interest in this matter. In sending an inferior stone from a Western state to New England, in general, while New England is being deprived of the patronage and employment which rightfully belongs to her. The preposterous claim of "cheapness," now exploded. A Federal building is not built for a day, nor for a decade. It is to last and should last, 100 years at least. Limestone, it has been stated on good authority, is a "tender textured stone", fit for moderate climates, or warm climates such as some of the southern and western States. It is positively not adapted to climates where the temperature goes down to 30 and even 50 degrees below zero.

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FEAR SEC'Y MORGENTHAU'S SUGGESTIONS FOR ADMINISTRATION OF OLD AGE PENSIONS MAY STIR UP PARTISANSHIP IN CONGRESS

It is reported that Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau has made several cooperative suggestions with regard to Federal pensions and old age assistance, a matter which is bound to stir up strong partisanship in Congress.

As has always been apparent, certain forms of work do not lend themselves to the principal of old age insurance from the fact that the wage scale and employment tenures in these classes are always more or less fluctuating and unstable and are governed by too many arbitrary factors. These classifications include farmers, domestics and casuals. Such persons, it has been strongly represented, had better be eliminated from tax collection for old age pensions.

As a means for providing means to establish an original fund for the operation of the old age pension system, it has been proposed to increase taxes, generally, if not specifically. But this again raises the question as to how far taxation can go without injuring enterprise and industry and causing stagnation where formerly profitable industrial activity prevailed?

It is said to be the fixed determination of President Roosevelt not to sanction a grant of more than $15 per month on the part of the Federal government for old age pensions.

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PORTLAND

PORTLAND CENTRAL LABOR UNION DISCUSSES STATE HOUSE PRINTING AND SEEKS CODE AUTHORITY COOPERATION

Typographical Union Delegates Refer to Bids Awarded Kennebec Journal as Result of Unfair Competition—NRA Rating Such as to Make Lot of Regular Offices Most Difficult.

Portland Central Labor Union, at last Wednesday night's meeting, discussed bids awarded the Kennebec Journal, So. Augusta, on complaint of delegates representing Typographical Union No. 66, who charged that these had been secured under unfair competition.

This charge was based on the fact that the Kennebec Company is a publishing concern also engaged in commercial printing, and being classed as such is exempt from some of the specifications which offices doing commercial work exclusively are required to comply with.

According to the code of fair competition applying to publishing concerns whose commercial work aggregates $50,000 a year, come under what is known as Class B. The Kennebec Company's business, it is said, amounts to more than this, and, contrary to code rules is operating under Class A.

This, the Typographical Union delegates said, constitutes unfair competition and makes it impossible for printing concerns in Portland and other cities doing commercial work exclusively, to meet bids submitted by the Augusta concern.

Provisions in Blass B, under which section of the code the Kennebec Co. operates, it was said at the meeting, contains differentials which offer this and other concerns advantages for "cutting corners," and by this means are enabled to chisel on hourly costs for printing.

A committee was named to cooperate with a committee from Local 66, and these plan to meet officials in charge of printing at the State House to discuss this situation.

Activities which had already been started by officials of Local 66 resulted, it was said, in securing the cooperation of Raymond Oakes, regional code director for the State of Maine, and also that of Clyde Smith of the Governor's Council, who has expressed interest in the matter and promised to help.

Reporting for the organizing committee, Secretary Frank C. McDonald, who is assisting U. T. W. of A. organizers and officials of the Maine State Federation of Labor, reported good progress is being made in organizing work, and that meetings at which he was present during the past month had been largely attended, and increased interest manifested.

Delegates representing building trades organizations reported that work in building construction is still very slack, but expressed hope that the Spring months would show considerable improvement.

Business Conditions in General

James P. Conlon, of the staff of The Maine State Labor News, addressed the meeting, and spoke interestingly concerning conditions in various parts of the State which he had visited during the past few weeks, stating that the recent snow-storm, which had made travel exceedingly difficult, had been responsible for retarding business considerably.

Mr. Conlon told the delegates that his observations and talks with a number of business leaders in the State during the past few weeks, convinced him that good things are in store for the people of this State when general business opens up in the Spring. He said that while general business is slightly off just now, prospects for the Spring and Summer are good, and found considerable optimism prevailing among those with whom he came in contact.

In referring to the Quoddy project, Mr. Conlon said he had found business leaders in great doubt concerning the future of the plan after it had gone through the period of development. These were almost unanimous, he said, in their belief that the project might prove a severe strain on the taxpayers because of the apparent impossibility of finding a sufficient market for its product.

"There are some who appreciate the fact that the amount to be appropriated by the government for its development would prove helpful in providing work for a large number of people, but they express considerable doubt regarding the project as a paying investment," Mr. Conlon said.

"Expressions by some were hopeful that business conditions would improve sufficiently this year to warrant employment for a large number of workers. The point to the four and a half billion dollar appropriation for public works now being considered in Congress as a most hopeful sign, and while not condemnatory regarding the development of the Quoddy project, are somewhat in doubt as to its future."

In his talks with Labor officials whom he had met during the past month, Mr. Conlon said he had noted division of opinion. Those conversant with the project favored it principally because it would provide much needed employment. For the most part, however, few attempted to pass judgment on the project from a financial standpoint, preferring to secure further information before expressing themselves definitely.

Portland Printing Pressmen Dine and Elect Local's Officers

Following the business meeting at which took place the annual election of officers, Local 22 of the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, held their annual dinner at Boone's Restaurant on Sunday afternoon, February 3rd.

The following officers were elected: President, Frank L. Hincks, vice-president, A. J. Goulet, secretary-treasurer, Gabriel P. Kilbride.

The above officers and the following members of Local 22 were present at the dinner, which was reported as having been a most enjoyable affair:

Clyde N. Cushman, Harold D. Linscott, Daniel Woods, Charles E. Randall, Herbert M. Hincks, Paul Safford, Albert Lucier, John Zemia, Charles Smith, Thomas J. Magner, Frank York, William Gording, Philip Dwinnell, Philip Nutter, George Llewellyn, Howard Emery, George Farr, John L. McNeill, Louis S. Tanguay, Joseph Serafino, Thomas Gately and Lewis LeGrow.

Typo. Local Reports Increased Membership At Annual Meeting

According to reports submitted by officials of Portland Typographical Union No. 66 at the annual meeting held in Carpenters Hall on Sunday afternoon, January 20th, the past year was regarded as one of the organization's most prosperous, and the addition of four new members also indicated better business in the local printing industry.

Among the officers re-elected without opposition were Carl C. Verrill, who was chosen secretary for the 15th consecutive year, and Harold W. Ingram for the fifth term.

Rosoe E. Larochelle was elected president; Harold S. Libby, vice-president, and James A. Harwood, sergeant-at-arms.

The executive committee is composed of John M. Joyce, Fred W. Apthony, John W. Nugent, and James A. Herwood.

The auditing committee is James A. O'Neil, John F. Severino and Henry L. Morgan.

Five-Day Week Great Aid to the Nation's Newspaper Printers

"Startling figures" is the term used by William P. Cantwell, president, and William H. Sullivan, secretary-treasurer, of Worcester Typographical Union, No. 165, when asked the total amount in dollars contributed through out the country to unemployed newspaper composing room workers during the past two years.

These local union officers have not calculated the figure for the country as a whole, but when it is considered that in Worcester alone some $100,000 has been given out by those with regular positions, to speak, during the years 1933 and 1934, that for the national jurisdiction must really be startling.

A recent survey made in Boston gave the number having steady situations on newspapers there as 750. Each one of these contributed at least $500 a year during 1933-34, which makes their total $375,000 per year, or $750,000 for that period.

On January 1, 1933, the union newspaper printers, following a referendum went on a mandatory five-day week, which meant that during a work-week of six days, each situation holder was compelled to confine himself to five days, and give the extra day to a substitute on the roster of the office, yet working only spare time.

On January 1, this year, following another referendum, the membership of the International Typographical Union voted for a permanent five-day week; that is, all future contracts will provide that 40 hours be the maximum worked, which will go a long ways toward providing employment for members of both newspaper and job branches of the industry.

Members of the Typographical Union are proud of the fact that their organization, in sharing the celebrated President Roosevelt's New Deal by some months.—Worcester, Mass., Labor News.

Former Mass. State Branch President is Regional Council Mem.

Announcement was made at last Wednesday's meeting of the Central Labor Union, in a communication from Washington, that James P. Murtagh of Boston, former president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, had been named the representative of Labor to sit on the Regional Compliance Council for the States of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine Vermont and New Hampshire. Mr. Murtagh's address is 80 Federal street, Boston.

Another trade unionist who is well known for his work in the organization the New England States, has been named to a similar position. He is Daniel H. Donovan, a former president of the Worcester Central Labor Union, whose territory covers the States of Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Michigan. Mr. Donovan's address is Bulkley Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Other trade unionists named, are: A. C. Nance, Atlanta, Ga.; Adolph Gerner, Chicago John E. Gross, Omaha; Will J. French, San Francisco, and George H. Slater, Dallas, Texas.

A. Howard Myers, executive director of the Labor Advisory Board, says: "Complaints should be filed with the directors of Compliance or with the Code Authority, when it is authorized to handle labor complaints in the first instance. In case of doubt, file your complaints with the Government Compliance office."

None but U. G. W. of A. Officials Authorized to Distribute Union Labels

Worcester, Mass., February 9.—Responding to a letter sent by Secretary Fred Twombly of the Central Labor Union, to the United Garment Workers of America, inquiring as to authority of dealers to sew union labels in clothing, the following letter was read at last Wednesday night's meeting of the C. L. U.:

"Dear Sir and Brother;

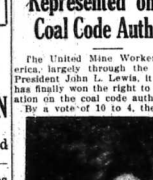
"Herewith acknowledge receipt of yours of the 27th inst. and desire to advise you that our Union Label cannot be bought by non-union firms and they have no right to sew them in garments or have them in their possession.

"Would suggest that you give me complete details on the cases you refer to and secure for me a number of the label if you can; also the serial letter and number which can be found in the lower left-hand corner and the kind of label which is printed across the face—then I will be able to trace same and go into it more thoroughly.

"Thanking you for your interest and cooperation in this matter, I remain, fraternally yours

"THOMAS A. RICKERT,
"General President.
United Garment Workers of America.

Mine Workers to Be Represented on All Coal Code Authorities



JOHN L. LEWIS

The United Mine Workers of America, largely through the efforts of President John L. Lewis, it is stated, has finally won the right to representation on the coal code authorities.

By a vote of 10 to 4, the National Bituminous Coal Industrial Board, governing body, has approved an amendment to the coal code providing that all code authorities, divisional or subdivisional, shall have as a member thereon a representative of the accredited and recognized organization of employes."

FEDERAL STATISTICS BUREAU SUBMITS REPORT ON HOURS AND WAGES

Comprehensive Survey Covering Mills in Northern and Southern Regions Shows Cotton Mills Are Far Below U. S. Average in Wages Paid—Mills Found to Have No Rule in Fixing House Rentals.

Wage and hour conditions existing in the cotton textile industry during and since the promulgation of the Cotton Textile Code in July, 1933, are covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in an exhaustive report made public this week. The report goes into wage and hour conditions in cotton mills in Northern and Southern States, and finds that while under the code the hourly wage base in both sections of the country was increased for almost all occupations in the mills, yet that curtailment operating time served to actually reduce the weekly earnings of the workers to the same level, or below, the same earnings in the weeks immediately before the code became operative.

The Bureau's report goes much deeper into its subject than an examination of the questions of hours, rates of various parties. It went in to the question of enforcement or non-enforcement of the Cotton Textile Code, although not dealing specifically in its report with violations that were found, and likewise into the conditions of the industry and the conditions of the workers.

Earnings Are Low

In explanation the Bureau says the evidence developed "points conclusively to the importance of an enforcement of the conditions under which the industry has been working, quite as much as the question of enforcement. And it adds: "Though industrial relations and the stability of the industry require a still more complete enforcement of the wage provisions of the code, the most obvious fact developed is that of the low earnings of the workers in the industry, even where there is no special situation, and even under the scale of wage increases provided for and generally observed under the code.

This condition, the Bureau asserts, breeds discontent and unrest, and encourages the ingenuity of all parties connected with the industry or responsible for public welfare to find some solution.

Wage increases that have taken place under the Cotton Textile Code, the Bureau finds, have substantially altered the competitive position of cotton textiles and other industries, and also the competitive position of Northern and Southern mills. These figures, the Bureau declares, give some picture of the immensity of the problem which the industry faces in order to provide more adequate incomes for its workers. The Bureau asserts:

"This conflict between those seeking more adequate incomes from the industry and those [illegible] this is beyond [illegible] capacity of the industry, is the basic problem of the industry."

Other Irritants

Any solution of this problem, the Bureau insists, makes imperative that other sources of irritation be removed. The Bureau says:

"The stretch-out as a source of discontent lies beyond the province of the Bureau and is being handled by the Work Assignment Boards. We note, however, the human connection that exists between this problem and the capacity of the industry to pay, and between the stretch-out and wages in the minds of the workers.

A large part of the feeling among workers that violations in the code are almost universal, the Bureau finds, grows out of a misconception of the code terms, resulting from the manner in which such provisions were described in 1933.

The report is a lengthy one, covering many pages of closely typewritten matter, and goes into considerable detail concerning differentials between various grades of cloth in cotton that have not been maintained under the cotton Textile Code, and that wages in cotton mills are far below the average paid in the United States.

While prices of products brought a good sized increase to manufacturers immediately following institution of the NRA in August, 1933, the average earnings of operatives remained about the same. This is one of the disturbing factors in the present situation, and which, according to officials of the United Textile Workers of America, may result in further labor disputes unless adjustments and violations of Section 7 (a), covering discriminations and other abuses, are corrected before April 1st.

The report refers to rental charges to mill workers, which have a material relation to their wages, and that these, under deductions for services show a marked difference between companies.

Drop in Earnings

The report says that "in August, 1934, under the NRA curtailment order, 31 per cent of the males and 45 per cent of the females in the Northern mills were receiving as much as $15 a week, and in the South only 17 per cent of the males and 17 per cent of the females were earning as much as $12 a week.

Notwithstanding the rising cost of commodities, it was found that in August, 1934, approximately the best paid one-third of the male wage earners in the North received less than they did in 1933 making the purchasing power of the average worker in the North 15 per cent less in August, 1934, than in the same month in the previous year. In the South, it was at least 25 per cent less.

REACTIONARIES WOULD STRIP RELATIONS BOARD OF ENFORCEMENT POWERS

One of the complex subjects with which the present Congress will soon have to engage itself is that of providing legislation practically all industry, this means, in effect, that the principles of collective bargaining shall be so enlarged as to take in many lines of economic activity which are not now sufficiently covered. At the same time, an effort will be made to re-draft, or clarify, some of the provisions of present labor legislation, including Section 7 (a), about which a great deal of controversy continues to be waged.

There will also be an attempt on the part of the reactionaries to strip the Labor Relations Board of its enforcement powers and to provide that the right of Labor to engage in strikes be supervised, or controlled.

These proposals will meet strong resistance when they are attempted to be enacted into law. On the other hand, the Wagner bill which is being redrafted would continue the present status and powers of the Labor Relations Boards. It would also ban the company union and establish the principle of majority rule. This means that when employes who belong to a bona fide union are in the majority, they shall have the exclusive right of collective bargaining with the employing concern. This is nothing more or less than the principle of legislative majority rule, applied to industry.

The railroad organizations, being a very large and compact body of men, have had the advantage of legislation enacted to care for their particular needs and problems. The railroad managers know where they are at, always. The law is specific. Company unions are banned. Interference with organization activities on the part of railroad employes is prohibited, under stiff penalties. Railroad employes have been firmly established in their right to organize and to bargain collectively. This is a salutary and sensible method of clearing the air and placing all parties at interest upon a common footing of bargaining equality. This should ensure economic stability and peace in the railroad field.

But, the National Association of Manufacturers has a plan all its own! It is typical of that organization, now as always. All it wants is—to control labor—in every respect! It is opposed to the Wagner Labor Disputes bill and would have the Government extend a general blanket control over all labor.

Typical of its un-American attitude on all such questions, it goes merrily abroad to seek a model for the legislation which would suit its reactionary purpose. This it finds in the much modified British Trades Disputes Act of 1927. This, in effect, is a straight-jacket of Parliamentary restriction on the British workingman. It will find little support in Congress. Such a spirit of hostility, however, being shown thus early in the session of Congress, is a warning to the friends of liberal labor legislation as to what to expect—and how to meet it.

DO SOMETHING!

Remember, you are a part of your union and if you are not doing something for it you are a deadhead and of no value to it. Do something! Do all that you can! You owe that much to your-

Good Housekeeping WEEK

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The SEAL is awarded by Good Housekeeping to products which it has tested and approved. It is your assurance of Quality and Satisfaction.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER 10 oz Tin 19c
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QUAKER OATS Quick or Regular 3 Pkgs 25c
GOOD LUCK OLEOMARGARINE 1 Lb 18c
FRANCO AMERICAN SPAGHETTI Tin 9c
VERMONT MAID SYRUP 12 oz Bot 17c
FELS NAPHTHA SOAP Bar 5c

OUR BREAD SPECIAL FEATURED ALL THIS WEEK
CRACKED RYE BREAD 20 oz Loaf 9c
CHOCOLATE - HERMITS - RAISIN - BUTTERSCOTCH - ETC.
FRESH COOKIES 2 Lbs 25c
A UNEEDA BAKER FAVORITE
SKY FLAKE WAFERS 1 Lb Pkg 19c

DEMANDS PROVISIONS IN ADMINISTRATION SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAM BE MORE LIBERALIZED TO MEET EXISTING EVILS

Cost of Unemployment is a Legitimate Charge in the Cost of Production," It is Contended—President Green Proclaims Sections of Pending Wagner-Lewis-Doughton Bill Are "Pitiably Inadequate".

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9 (ILNS)—Demand for revision and liberalization of the Administration's social security program was made by William Green in behalf of organized labor in hearings before House and Senate committees.

The American Federation of Labor head declared that sections of the pending Wagner - Lewis - Doughton bill are "pitiably inadequate" to meet existing problems and that the organized workers of the nations believed they should be liberalized all along the line.

Instead of the $30 minimum old age pension proposed in the Administration's plan, President Green urged a minimum of $50 and reduction of the age limit from 65 to 60 years. He said that the unemployment insurance scheme proposed in pending bills be abandoned in favor of a subsidy plan with definite compensation standards which the states would have to meet to qualify for Federal aid.

The problems of unemployment and insecurity in old age were national problems and demanded a national solution that could not be obtained through forty-eight separate systems made possible in the pending bill, Mr. Green asserted.

Green demanded a five per cent tax on payrolls as a method of financing unemployment insurance instead of 3 per cent as suggested by the President's Cabinet committee. He would also exempt employes from contributing to the cost of the insurance which the proposed plan leaves this to the states.

Where the President's committee stipulated a waiting period of four weeks before the workers could draw compensation and sixteen weeks during which such cash benefits would be received, Green urged a waiting period of one week, as under the British system, and 26 weeks during which compensation would be paid should the worker remain unemployed.

"The cost of unemployment is a legitimate charge in the cost of production," the A. F. of L. chief contended. "Unemployment is just as much an accompaniment of our present system of production as is any other overhead cost which employers meet.

"A second reason why we oppose compulsory employe contribution is that contributions for unemployment insurance by employers are ultimately passed on to the consumers, while the contributions of the workers must come out of their net earnings and can not be shifted in any way."

Green asserted that since employes were themselves the principal consumers, if required to contribute to unemployment insurance they would in effect be required to bear a part of the cost to employers while at the same time making a direct contribution on their own account.

SENATORS MAKE VICIOUS ATTACK ON PRIVATE MANUFACTURE OF ARMS

Washington, D. C., Feb. 9. (ILNS)—Arguments for private manufacturers of armaments have been exploded by the Senate's munitions inquiry. Senator Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri declared in a Senate speech condemning activities of arms makers.

Clark's address was regarded as an unofficial report on progress of the inquiry.

Without definitely advocating government manufacture, Clark ridiculed "contentions of munition makers to he effect that private manufacture is necessary to afford scope to American genius."

He charged arms makers with urging private manufacture for export in order to employ American labor while soliciting orders to be manufactured abroad.

"In my opinion," he said, "the investigation of your committee has already exposed most of the fallacies which have been advanced as arguments for the necessity of the private manufacture of munitions."

Clark charged private control of prime war industries propaganda causing international armament races, which he in turn described as a "primary cause of war."

Senator James P. Pope of Idaho followed Clark with an attack on private munitions industries. He charged existence of "grave abuses and unscrupulous business methods."

"Despite all our declarations for peace," he said, "the nations of the world seem to be in the grip of some monster that is driving them on to destruction.

"The next world war is a matter of common discussion; preparations for it are feverishly under way. That it is inevitable is widely assumed."

Pope urged an additional appropriation and continuation of the inquiry.

Making Employment

To date we have completed 64 loans, under the National Housing Act for repairing and remodeling of homes. The average loan has been $340.08, the total $21,765.00

During the past year we made 2752 commercial loans in all offices to individuals and corporations, a total amount of $2,565,230.00

This record indicates the established policy of the bank of making sound loans which support and promote business and provide employment.

CASCO BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

AUGUSTA

STATE BRANCH LEGISLATIVE AGENT MAKES STRONG PLEA FOR ADDED APPROPRIATION FOR LABOR DEPT.

Makes Comparison in Appropriations for Other Departments, Which He Says Are Not Nearly as Important—Declares Department Cannot Operate Efficiently Under Present Allowance—Committee Recommends $15,000; Bill Asks for $29,000.

Pursuant to resolutions adopted at the August convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor for increased appropriation for the Department of Labor to provide sufficient funds for its proper operation, Legislative Agent Clarence H. Burgess said the following in his plea at a hearing before the Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs.

"This is one thing that Labor and industry are agreed and in accord upon, regardless of personal opinion. This I wish to impress upon you.

"Labor of the State is also agreed that the Department functions efficiently insofar as their appropriation permits them to go. Labor has no criticism to offer, but we are mightily moved to ask this honorable committee to seriously consider favorably the requested appropriation for the Department of Labor and Industry.

"Why? Because we see the need of extended activities. You will say in what way? Isn't every complaint being taken care of? Are not all requests for inspection being complied with? Yes. But, do you know that so-called complaints come only from the most bold of employes, and most employes are cowed—and I use that word carefully—because of unemployment and the surplus of labor. They do not dare to apply to the department, and therefore, Mr. Chairman, in the need for the department to be able to function voluntarily.

"To do so, the department needs a larger personnel, a deputy commissioner which, if I understand correctly, is required by the law setting up the department, and which Labor feels badly. When any State official, elected by the votes of the workers in conjunction with other citizens of the State, virtually ignores the law and requires the present Commissioner to perform the work of two men—which is impossible, regardless of how good a man he may be—it is an injustice to both labor and industry.

Power Behind Progress is Knowledge

"Another deficiency, which in turn makes a necessity, is a statistician in the department. For what, you will ask? Well, the motive power behind all progress is knowledge. This is just as true of the advances made by labor, as it is of the forward steps of industry. Time and again workers have entered into negotiations with employers without sufficient knowledge of wage rates generally in the industry; without a knowledge of the prices of the products they produce; without knowledge of the relation of wages and cost of living, or the rights of workers under the existing laws. It is important that workers should know these things, for they affect the type and degree of skill required in factory operations.

"The collection of these facts should be, and would be, a task of the department of Labor if that department had the funds to work with, and these would be available to both employers and workers.

"It has been recommended to appropriate to the bureau of plant industry over $23,000, for the bureau of certification of seeds, $9,000, or one-third the sum requested for the department of labor and industries. For the bureau of animal industry, $42,000, but to propagate that species of animal given dominion over all other animals, the insignificant sum of $15,000 is recommended.

"We, as workers, believe it is the duty of the department of labor to be financed and in a position to function in behalf of the thousands of workers and for the welfare of industry.

Cannot Be Measured in Dollars and Cents

"Comparisons of expenditures of state agencies can hardly be measured in dollars and cents, when it is taken into consideration that the Department of Labor is next in importance to the department of education in determining the welfare of a large and most influential group, politically, economically, mentally, physically and morally, to say nothing of the question of safety involved, during which I shall leave to another to speak of.

"Relinquishment of the governmental functions in regard to codes as we have known them for the last two years, will without doubt increase the work of the department of Labor and, therefore, Mr. Chairman, the requested appropriation is modest when we consider the added functions of the department of Labor."

About 15 employers appeared before the committee in favor of this appropriation, and for two more safety engineers as a means for decreasing compensation costs.

The report of the Commission for an appropriation of $29,000 did not meet with favor from the budget committee, which recommended $15,000

The present appropriation is $14,000.

PROCEEDINGS OF SPECIAL MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR, HELD JAN. 19

Following are the proceedings of the Special Meeting of the Executive Council of the Maine State Federation of Labor, held in Augusta on Saturday, January 19th;

The meeting was called to order by Acting President Burgess. Twocandidates for the office of President were presented and on a motion by Vice-President McDonald, it was voted that the candidates be permitted to remain during the meeting.

Treasurer Fitzgerald nominated for President Frank D. Johnson, of Paper Makers' Local 146, Woodland, and Vice-President McDonald nominated Chelsea Waldron, of Moving Picture Operators' 458, Portland. Vice-President McDale nominated Jean D'Avignon, Rumford Paper Makers. All these candidates had received endorsements from various affiliated locals, and at this time Vice-President McDonald moved that the endorsements be read.

Two votes were taken in an attempt to elect a president. Neither candidate received a majority vote of the Council and the question of constitutionality was raised as to electing a President without a full board, inasmuch as two vacancies existed at that time. After consulting Robert's rules of order and obtaining legal advice from Bernard A. Donovan, who expressed in writing his opinion, as follows:

"After consulting your constitution and rules of order, I find that the first duty to be performed is that of the Acting President to nominate and submit to the executive board the name of some member for the vacant office of Executive Councilor or Councilors, then the Executive Council must confirm by a majority vote. When this is done, the complete board of the Executive Councilors must elect a president and this election shall be by majority vote of the members present at this meeting, provided that all have been properly notified of the meeting. This is my construction of your rules and you should be so guided."

Because of the different interpretations of Section 11, Article 3 of the Constitution of the State Federation, the executive council did not wish to take further responsibility until they had submitted the question to all affiliated locals. On a motion by Vice-President McDonald, it was voted to instruct the secretary to notify all affiliated locals of this condition and, because of the expense of holding another executive council meeting immediately, the secretary was requested to obtain the approval of all affiliated locals to elect a president from the nominations made and permit the council to vote by mail. In view of the above interpretation of Section 11, Article 3, the acting president proceeded to nominate Vice-Presidents to fill the existing vacancies, as follows:

Vice-President of the Third District, Ronaldo Poulin, Textile Workers' Local 1778, Augusta.

Vice-President of the Fifth District, Chester Shepard, Molders' Local No. 101, Bangor.

On motion by Vice-President McDonald, these nominations were confirmed by the council. Ronaldo Poulin being present, took part in the remainder of the council meeting.

On motion by Vice-President McDonald, it was voted that the Secretary send to Mrs. Frank M. Perry this letter of condolence:

Mrs. Frank M. Perry,
Millinocket, Maine.

Dear Madam: The sudden taking from our midst of our beloved brother, Frank, was a distinct shock to the Labor movement of Maine. Brother Perry, in going to his final rest on January 3, 1935, after an heroic struggle against untold suffering, demonstrated the same courage in his fight against death that he displayed in his efforts to better the workers of Maine. It can truthfully be said that Brother Perry died for the workers and even in the agony of his sufferings we know his thoughts were for those whom he so ably represented during the years of his struggles for their betterment. Nothing was too big and nothing was too small for him to undertake in behalf of those whom he worked for.

"To know brother Perry was to admire and to love him, and his loss to the Trade Union movement is heavily felt by the workers of Maine.

"There are no words adequate to express our hearfelt sympathy and condolence to you, his bereaved wife and family in this hour of sorrow, dear madam.

CLARENCE R. BURGESS,
Secretary,
Maine State Federation of Labor.

The Secretary reported that a floral piece had been sent as a token of the Council's respect for the late Vice-President Perry.

The following resolutions were adopted on the death of Vice-President Perry;

WHEREAS The Almighty God, in His infinite, wisdom, has seen fit to remove from our midst Brother Frank Perry, a highly esteemed and beloved officer of the Maine State Federation of Labor and Vice-President, and

WHEREAS, In the passing of Brother Perry we have sustained the loss of a willing and conscientious worker for the cause to which the State Federation of Labor is devoted. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the Executive Council and members of the Maine State Federation of Labor, do hereby extend our heartfelt sympathy and condolence to his bereaved wife and family, in their hour of sorrow, and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the wife of our departed Brother, a copy be spread on the records and a copy sent to The Labor News for publication.

The Legislative Agent was instructed to investigate the so-called Milk Control Board Bills, now before the Legislature, as to their effect on increasing the cost of milk to the consumer and to notify all locals so that they might have opportunity to protest to legislators in their respective districts.

On motion by Vice-President McHale, it was voted that the Secretary call to the attention of all international unions the fact that we have in Maine a Labor paper, and ask them to urge their locals in Maine to subscribe and to otherwise support The Maine State Labor News. At a previous council meeting it had been voted that the Secretary discontinue The Labor News to all unpaid subscribers in Millinocket. Whereas the Secretary has since been informed by Millinocket locals that these subscriptions would soon be paid for, it was voted that the Secretary continue sending The Labor News to these Millinocket subscribers.

Notice

In view of the aforementioned interpretation of Section 11 of Article 3 of the Constitution, and because of the necessity to conserve funds, we have prepared the following questionnaire as to the method of electing a President under the existing conditions, to be considered by your local and the result of your considerations to be submitted on this questionnaire to be detached and sent to the Secretary of the State Federation on or before February 16, 1935, at 12 o'clock midnight.

"Shall the Executive Council be permitted to elect by mail one of the aforementioned candidates for President? Yes ..... No .....

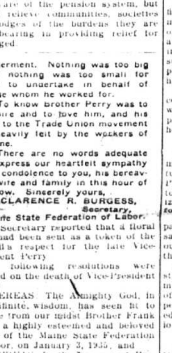
"Shall another Executive Council meeting be called for the purpose of electing a President? Yes ..... No ..... "

Vice-President Poole was absent from the Council meeting held December 19, 1934. The Secretary was instructed to write and learn why he was not present. A letter stating the reason for his absence was received and on a motion by Vice-President McDonald it was voted that the same be accepted and placed on file.

Meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock A. M.

Respectfully submitted,
CLARENCE R. BURGESS,
Secretary,
Maine State Federation of Labor.

SENATOR WILLIAM BISSETT



RONALDO POULIN

President of U. T. W., Local 1778 of Augusta, Newly Elected Vice-President of Maine State Federation of Labor.

BEST WISHES
MAYOR
FREDERICK G.
PAYNE
AUGUSTA, MAINE

Favors State Lottery To Finance Old Age Security

According to a show of hands as a means for determining their belief in the proposed State lottery plan, favored old age pensions, the 75 people present at the hearing held at the State House were about evenly divided on the two measures.

Senator William Bissett, in arguing for the bill, of which he is the sponsor, thought the opposition on the part of church representatives should not be taken seriously, stating that the churches are now among the world offenders, returning statistics that but 38 per cent of those present had purchased seats in church affairs at some time or other.

Opposition on the part of churches was presented by Rev. Frederick W. Smith of Waterville, secretary of the Christian Civic League of Maine, who while placing his organization on record as in favor of old age pensions said: We would similar to see the day come when we would have to finance old age pensions with this method."

Senator Bissett said that $1,500,000 is going out of the State annually for lottery tickets and that with this money spent here it would help to take care of the pension system, but would relieve communities, societies and lodges of the burdens they are now bearing in providing relief for the aged.

Togus Bldg. Contracts of Special Interest to Building Mechanics

Contracts awarded for the construction of two brick barracks of concrete and steel, a office building, dining hall and recreation plant at the Veterans' Hospital at Togus, amounting to nearly $500,000, are attracting much attention among Augusta building mechanics, who see in this opportunities for employment when the project is ready for operation, which it is hoped will be as soon as weather permits breaking ground for excavation.

The award, which was made by Col. Charles T. Wills Co., of 256 Fifth avenue, New York City, was the subject of discussion at the meetings of building trades unions during the past few weeks, hope being expressed that the union mechanics would be engaged, and by this action eliminate the possibility of misunderstandings such as occurred on several occasions during the construction work done at Togus a few years ago.

The question of prevailing rates of wages was also a matter for discussion, and no little interest was manifested in what will be the fate of the Davis-Bacon Act on future government construction work, which is now under consideration by Congress. The fact, however, that the Senate committee has reported favorably on this feature as an amendment to the Appropriations bill, was termed as most encouraging.

LABOR OFFICIALS DECLARE NRA HAS FAILED IN ITS REAL PURPOSE

Washington, D.C., Feb. 6 (ILNS)—NRA has failed of its purpose, labor representatives vehemently declared at a hearing on labor provisions in the codes, called by the National Industrial Recovery Board.

Headed by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor and President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America, the trade union representatives made it plain that the labor movement is rapidly losing faith in the NRA as an alternative, to bring unemployment and adequate increase in national purchasing power.

"The recovery program has not fulfilled what labor considers its two principal purposes—a reduction in hours of work sufficient to absorb at least a majority of the unemployed, and an increase in mass purchasing power sufficient to create a market for the products of industry," Green told the hearing.

Adoption of the 30-hour week in codes which cover 22,000,000 workers would solve a great part of the unemployment problem, the A. F. of L. head declared.

Hits Code Provisions

Green said the NRA has failed to make effective the more basic and fundamental parts of the Recovery Program." He blamed this on failure to obtain full participation of organized labor in code-making and enforcement.

Green said that labor had taken part only in an advisory capacity, he said codes could not be enforced with out labor having a voice except through a super bureaucracy.

Green protested vicious and destructive labor provisions which permit averaging work hours, exemption of certain groups, and flexibility for peak production periods. He challenged the minimum wage rates as far too low.

Lewis Scores NRA

The most startling attack on the NRA came from Lewis, who shouted:

"The record of the NRA should make cold chills of apprehension run down the spinal columns of every captain of industry in this country."

Lewis cited voluminous statistics in support of labor's contention that NRA has failed. He asserted that 14,000,000 persons are on public relief, that 6,500,000 are employed, that in 1929 codes and that of the latter number 4,000,000 are non-agricultural workers. He declared that 3,000,000 persons on relief who have never in their lives been able to obtain any kind of job. He declared that in 1929 the country's total pay roll was $52,000,000,000, and that in 1933 it had dropped to $29,500,000,000.

In all that gap the Government has supplied only $2,000,000,000 since 1933, he said.

He declared that unemployment has been reduced only 2,000,000 under the New Deal.

Industry Fights NRA Revision

Code maximum hours, Lewis said, have as a whole merely confirmed the normal working hours of industry and have resulted in no pressure to return workers to jobs.

Instead of cooperating, industry is resisting to a man the opening of codes for consideration of shorter hours, Lewis said. This can mean that NRA can no longer be considered the basis for recovery attempts and in re employment.

Lewis reviewed the last election, in which he declared that "officials who asked us to hope were defeated.

Shaking his fist, he declared that that is the handwriting on the wall.

Other labor speakers were Francis J. Gorman, vice president of the United Textile Workers of America; Arthur O. Wharton, president of the International Association of Machinists and F. J. Dillon, general organizer of the A. F. of L. in the automobile industry.

Green Champions Black Bill

President Green followed up his attack on NRA with a broadside of criticism of the Black 30-hour week bill before the Senate Judiciary committee. Green's testimony opened an active labor campaign in support of the bill. Labor leaders in addition have pointed and distinguished in the operation of NRA codes. Green told the committee, in an address quoted in part:

The NRA has not gone far enough in the use of the shorter work week. Green stated. Early administration of the Recovery Act providing for reemployment through shorter hours has not succeeded.

The time has come when bolder and more far-reaching measures must be taken.

Green left no doubt of labor's stand on the Black Bill. "Labor proposes that labor supports it and labor endorses it," he said.

Not Share-the-Work Plan

The Black Bill was offered as a means of increasing purchasing power and aiding unemployment. Senator Hugo L. Black said at the opening of the hearings.

The Bill was presented not as a simple share-the-work plan," he said, but with the idea that we should increase the aggregate purchasing power of those who must buy the goods and services of our vast productive machine."

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR ANNUAL SURVEY REVEALS SLIGHT GAINS FOR LABOR DURING THE PAST YEAR, 1934

In its Annual Review and Forecast for the year 1934, the American Federation of Labor renders the conviction that Labor, looking ahead to the present and future indications, sees no significant gain for the year just closed, regarding betterment in general employment, real wages and hours of work. This is a frank statement, requiring considerable honesty of purpose, and is commendable if not alto gether reassuring. However, in many conditions show an improvement at the end of 1934 over what had been the case at its beginning.

Attention is called to the most significant achievement during the past year, namely, the development of industrial control, or government, resulting in the progressive growth of organization both between employers and workers. Also, the establishment of impartial governmental boards for the hearing and adjudication of disputes is a gain in the right direction. The policy of the government to foster organizations of this individual kind, management and employes, has led to the speedier solution of labor problems. A jarring note is the tendency of some employers to evade, or openly resist, the letter and purpose of Section 7 (a), which law is an immense factor making for industrial stability. Failure of Labor to secure proper and proportionate recognition on code authority boards, remains a source of disappointment.

As we enter January, 1935, there are still 11 millions of unemployed. Private industry cannot, or will not, furnish employment for this great mass and the burden is transferred to the government. Planning by the government of major scale and nation-wide construction projects, of every character, is expected to provide work for possibly 4,000,000 of the now unemployed. This will be a vast help, but it falls far below the requirements of the general unemployment situation.

Industry, however, as shown by the annual reports of over 400 corporations has made a decided recovery from the financial standpoint, at least. From a total of over three billion profits in the boom year of 1929, such profits sank to 49 million in 1932, the bottom of the depression. For 1933, profits advanced to 605 million and for 1934, to 911 million. The table includes the larger industrial, utility and railroad corporations, not the smaller companies. Business failures, also, have been the smallest in total number in 14 years. Still we have great mass unemployment!

It seems to be evident that private capital is holding aloof and until it can be encouraged to resume its normal activity the government must bear the burden of this halt in national industry.

Labor Comm. Sponsors Bill for State Fund Compensation Ins.

At the Augusta convention of the Maine State Federation of Labor, the organization went on record in favor of legislation for a State Fund Compensation Insurance.

A bill drafted by Commissioner of Labor Charles O. Boals has been presented to the Legislature, on which it is expected a hearing will be held in the near future.

Advocates of the bill, in urging its passage, will show that payments to injured workers under the present system are from 50 per cent of that which is received from annual premiums.

The bill has the strong endorsement of Labor Unions throughout the State and is advocated by Commissioner Boals.

The resolution adopted by the State Federation urged the Legislature to appropriate sufficient funds for the creation of a board to handle this business for the State on behalf of the workers.

TREATS "MENACE OF COMMUNISM" WITH PINCH OF SNUFF; HAS GREATER FEARS FROM "CONSERVATIVE STANDPATTISM"

Forum Speaker Says Loose Talk About "Revolution" is A Contingency Held Extremely Remote—Decries Private Detective Agencies That Foment Labor Troubles Which Employers Contract to Circumvent—Says Not More Than 25,000 Communists in U. S. A.

Worcester, Massachusetts, Feb. 9.—Mr. John A. Lapp was the speaker at Monday evening's meeting of the People's Forum in Eagles Hall. His subject was, "The Menace of Radicalism." The lecturer took the alleged danger with a pinch of snuff and declared that it was not radicalism of which the country need be apprehensive, but old conservative standpatism and the toleration of well recognized abuses that cried for reform.

He said that there had been much loose and general talk about "revolution", a contingency which he held to be extremely remote. Not political revolution, but evolution, within the scope of the Constitution itself, was what was impending, if any substantial changes were to occur. The founders of the government realized that, as the centuries of time, events would demand conformity with changed conditions. For that reason, the Constitution had expressly provided for its own orderly amendment. With that privilege before us, there was no need to indulge in talk of the bogey of revolution, declared Mr. Lapp.

Decries Private Detective Agencies

The speaker bore out one of Labor's immortal contentions—that so-called private detective agencies, who won the confidence of labor-fearing employers, offering to protect them against imaginary troubles, often fomented the very troubles which they contracted to circumvent. This is old Labor history; but it is refreshing to have it confirmed by such a noted authority as the speaker! Placing the population of the nation at only about 25,000, the speaker disclaimed the danger of a governmental overthrow from such a handful of numbers. In the possibility of a Fascist revolution, he saw more danger, from the fact that many credulous people had been deluded into financing that propaganda. Still, even Fascism was only a small revolutionary possibility at this time.

Question Period

The weight of the lecturer's censure was leveled at the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, whose Sunday radio address against entering the World Court Mr. Lapp termed nonsense. This came at the close of the lecture, during the open forum question period, and was in reply to an interrogation from the floor. The statement of the lecturer was received with markedly mixed sentiment.

U. T. W. LOCAL 799 MERGES WITH WEAVERS' LOCAL 486-A

Pawtucket, Rhode Island, Jan. 30.—Consolidations are now in order as a means for lessening the number of smaller locals affiliated with the United Textile Workers of America.

One of the first organizations to undergo this new change is Local 799 of Pawtucket, which, according to Miss Elizabeth Nord, first vice-president and an organizer for the U. T. W. of A., has voted to consolidate with Weavers' Local 486-A, and that transfer is now in process.

WOMEN'S BUREAU OF THE DEPT. OF LABOR LOOKS AFTER INTERESTS OF 11,000,000 WOMEN WORKERS IN U. S. A.

Not to drive women out of employment, but to make women's jobs a better means of livelihood in this country. This particular function of safeguarding the interests of women workers has been assigned to the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Bureau, told the Junior College students of Chicago.

The woman who makes for sale candlewick bedspreads in her own southern mountain home for a pittance, the writer who toils for long hours in someone else's kitchen, the waitress who serves food to the public, the girl doing unskilled work in a factory who is paid less than a man on unskilled labor—these are just a few of the many types of women whose problems are being investigated by the Women's Bureau, it was pointed out.

"Because the vast majority of the approximately 11,000,000 women employed in this country are forced to earn their living and in many instances must support dependents, and because they are too often the victims of injustice and exploitation, it is necessary to have a special agency to look after the interests of women workers has been assigned to the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Bureau, told the Junior College students of Chicago.

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"During the 16 years of its existence, the Bureau has led the way in building up standards and policies to increase the wages of the thousands of poorly paid women, to shorten their hours of labor, to improve their working conditions, and to increase their efficiency.

"As there is too often lack of understanding in many quarters as to employed women's needs and difficulties, the Women's Bureau seeks to give the public the true facts about women wage earners. The reports and exhibits of the Bureau are widely circulated and used consistently by employers and employes, teachers and students, Federal and State agencies, research specialists and many types of organizations."

SOUTHERN CLERGYMEN ASSAIL USE OF SOLDIERS TO BREAK STRIKES AND DEFEND LEGAL RIGHT TO PICKET

Chattanooga, Tenn., Feb. 9 (ILNS)—Hosiery workers this week won the support of clergymen from six southern States, who severely denounced the anti-labor policies of Gov. Talmadge of Georgia, and non-union employers.

The use of troops in industrial disputes was vigorously condemned by the clergymen, meeting at the Conference of Younger Churchmen of the South, in a telegram to the Governor. The wire also said: "We stand with the workers in their right to strike and picket peacefully, and to organize for the bettering of their conditions. This elemental right has been stated in the social creed of the Federal Council of Churches and is further guaranteed by Section 7 (a) of the NRA."

Speakers included Fred G. Held, vice-president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, and Frank Ward, organizer for the Federation.

They were heard by approximately 25 members of the conference from Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Georgia.

Ward told the ministers there is scarcely a hosiery manufacturer who is not "trying to chisel". "The code specifically says that the minimum wage shall not be the maximum, but many at the Code Authority make it maximum throughout the South," he asserted, declaring that in Chickamauga employes—some of them in service 25 years, were "thrown out on the streets" after they joined a labor organization.

Vice-President Held said he believed at first that Section 7 (a) "meant something," but had found out that "it was a farce, and I still think it is a farce."

"If it could be enforced, it would be wonderful," he said. "In wages, it has helped in some cases and hurt in some cases. With the textile worker, I think the balance lies in favor of the good that it has done."

There are non-union men in every community. Get them into unions. This community has its work to do. Every worker is a unionist. That must be labor's battle cry. That way lies RECOVERY

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MANUFACTURERS SINCE 1903
INDUSTRIAL and MARINE
HARDWARE
AND
THE SARGENT SNOW PLOW

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EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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4th District—James A. Poole, Woodland
5th District—Chester Shepard, 36 Emerson St., Bangor

FEBRUARY, 1935

The President and The World Court

Vote Against Resolution by Senators Does Not Lessen President's Strength and Popularity.

That President Roosevelt was a firm believer in the World Court, and did what he could to bring about its endorsement by the United States Senate, is a fact that cannot be disputed.

The President knew that the proposition was an unpopular one, and that difficulty would be experienced in putting it over. But it was known that a goodly portion of the people believed this to be the best means for bringing about world peace, and notwithstanding opposition views, the President responded to the demands of the great numbers who favored the World Court and, in accordance with his own belief, and while he lost out the defeat is by no means one that will in any way affect his strength with Congress or his popularity.

Unfriendly newspapers have taken advantage of the incident by proclaiming that the President has suffered a decided defeat, and that this marks the beginning of the period during which he will find considerable difficulty in having his "pet" measures passed.

This is entirely a misrepresentation of facts. By no means could the World Court resolution be considered a test of strength and popularity of the President. This was demonstrated by the large number of votes cast by Democratic Senators in favor of the resolution.

The defeat of the resolution can be laid directly on the shoulders of Republican Senators, who, it is said, actually represent a majority portion of the people who favor the World Court.

The President did no straddling in this case. He personally favored the proposition, and also acted on behalf of millions of Republicans who are known to be in favor of it.

It was good judgment on his part, and allays all fears regarding any possibility for the G. O. P. politicians to use this against he or the Democratic party in the next Presidential campaign.

Majority Rule Good For Employer--But

The Line is Sharply Drawn When This Applies to Labor, When Minority Rule Must Prevail.

The high-handed tactics of dominant employers in demanding majority rule for themselves and denying the same to their employes, is stated effectively in a recent statement by Paul Porter. Whether or not one is inclined to agree with anyone's personal opinion, facts are incontrovertible, and these are the facts:

The National Association of Manufacturers, in a statement proposing revision of the National Industrial Recovery Act by Congress, stated on behalf of employers:

"The approved competitive practices and prohibitions submitted by the properly defined majority of a group, trade or industry should be binding upon the minority."

In the same statement, the same organization says of labor:

"Recognize the equal right of minorities or individuals to bargain for themselves directly or through representatives of their own choosing."

The United States Chamber of Commerce recently submitted a number of propositions to their member organizations for a vote. These also concerned the NRA. Proposition VII was carried by the astounding vote of 1,724 to 153. And this is it:

"Rules of fair competition formulated by a clearly preponderant part of an industry as suitable for the whole industry with due consideration for small units and approval by the governmental agency should be enforceable against all concerns in the industry."

At the same time, the same organization submitted proposition VIII, which carried by the still more astounding vote of 1,822 to 67. And this is it:

"In any new legislation it should be made unmistakable that collective bargaining is bargaining with representatives of all groups of employes that desire to act through spokesmen, without the right of the minority group to deal collectively or the direct right of individual bargaining being precluded."

That, exactly, is the awkward and inexcusable position of these representatives of large employers; they want majority rule for themselves, but they wish to emphatically deny this same worthy rule to their employes.

The principle of majority rule is just as sacred and just as essential to employes as it is to employers; it is just as fair in industry as in the case of your Government, your lodge, your union or your commercial organization. Majority rule is absolutely necessary to true collective bargaining and unhampered, unrestricted, true collective bargaining is absolutely necessary under modern American conditions to industrial peace, to the prosperity and well being of all and to the natural progress of our great nation. So what?

Concerning Snow and Society

Bountiful Are Snow-Storms in These Days of Economic Distress, Although They Work Havoc in Our Cities.

Snow in the country is beautiful in itself, and is a promise of water for crops in the Spring. Snow in cities is an almost unmixed nuisance. It clogs traffic, delays business, breaks trees in the parks and streets, sometimes breaks telephone wires. It brings hardship and distress to those who must be out in it without proper clothing; and if there is a leaky roof in town, the snow will find it. And it remains beautiful in cities only for the few hours before it is well-mixed with soot.

Yet to tens of thousands of people, the snow which blanketed so much of the eastern half of our country was a boon and a blessing. It gave the husky unemployed a chance to work. Cities in the snow belt have employed tens of thousands of men, officially, for snow removal; and enterprising men and boys have tramped the residence districts for jobs. The pay they collect for this work in thousands of cases is the first money they have handled for weeks or months.

Could anything show more clearly the distorted, inside out, upside down, hind-side-afore nature of our economic system than the fact that an event which is a nuisance and expense to communities provides employment to many whom society does not know enough to employ under ordinary conditions?

"How will your people get through the winter?" asked a bishop of the parish priest on the storm-ridden Brittany coast. "Quite well, my lord, with the help of God and a few wrecks," was the candid reply. To some extent, we are still depending on a few wrecks—and never recognize our stupidity.

"Iron Men" Cheaper Than Flesh and Blood

Against Genuine Social and Industrial Progress. Hogging of Machinery by Employers Proclaimed

The introduction of labor-saving machinery in industry is often described as industrial progress. The description would be accurate if the machinery were regulated so it would be of real benefit to the majority of our people. But under our economic system, operated by minority groups who control it solely for the production of maximum profits, machinery does not create progress for the masses.

The fact is that machinery is used by employers as a substitute for human labor. The reason for this substitution is that iron men are cheaper than men of flesh and blood, and cheap production of commodities is interpreted by our industrial magnates as meaning larger profits for the owners of our industrial plants. Moreover, employers frequently install machinery for the specific purpose of throttling labor's demand for better work conditions resulting from higher pay, shorter hours and improved work conditions generally.

Such a policy is thoroughly anti-social and should receive the condemnation of all progressive citizens. Genuine social and industrial progress does not consist in hogging the benefits of machinery by employers.

Grade Crossings and Federal Aid

Proposed Projects Not Only Sound Economics But A Crying Humanitarian Need of Social Salvage.

The proposal that railroad grade crossing elimination be made a part of Federal relief work is finding increasing support and encouragement.

It is advocated by safety authorities who know that such a program would do much to reduce, and eventually to eliminate, the great loss of life due to railroad crossings. It is supported, also, by practical railroad men, who know that it would quicken and improve railroad service. It is endorsed by State governments, which realize the need but who have no funds for that purpose. It is approved by the general public and the business man, who knows that no form of public works could do more to take up the slack in employment and stimulate heavy industries while at the same time not competing with private industries.

Furthermore, it is to be remembered that in grade crossing elimination, the greater part of the funds goes to workers, both on the job and in shops and factories supplying cement, steel and other materials. The effect is to stimulate greatly general business.

There are 30,000 grade crossings in the country which have no protection. Each year thousands of lives are needlessly sacrificed and will continue to be sacrificed until such grade crossings have been eliminated.

Federal funds will immensely hasten that day. Such work is not only sound economics but a crying humanitarian need of social salvage.

Sales Tax Declared Unpatriotic

Proclaimed Attempt to Shift Taxation From Well-to-Do to Backs of Working People.

In rejecting the proposal for a $400,000,000 sales tax, the Ways and Means Committee of the Federal House of Representatives reflected the view of the great masses of the American people.

The American Federation of Labor, representing millions of workers and all persons receiving modest incomes has fought the sales tax as a policy of raising revenue for the Government from the very inception of the propaganda launched by the wealthy in favor of it.

The scheme is an open and unpatriotic attempt to shift taxation from the rich and well-to-do, who are able to pay it without the sacrifice of any useful element in their lives, to the masses of the people who are least able to bear the tax burden and whose living standards are necessarily reduced by every dollar extorted from them by tax collectors.

The sales tax is reprehensible because it is a concealed tax. It is collected from every purchaser of an article, but the tax is not revealed so that consumers can see and understand the amount they are called upon to pay.

Frequently sales tax advocates throw a sop to working men and women and all other small-income groups by exempting the necessaries of life from their reactionary proposal. This is an attempt to deceive the masses. If the sales tax limited should become a law, the wealthy and their propagandists would immediately endeavor to have the limitations removed and extend the scheme to cover sales of all articles, including products necessary to sustain life.

The American Federation of Labor congratulates the members of the Ways and Means Committee for their refusal to adopt a system of taxation which is nothing but an instrument to "soak the poor."

Courts and Judges Not Above Criticism

Indiana Supreme Court, in Sustaining Newspaper Publisher, Upholds Freedom of the Press.

Another vindication of the freedom of the press has been given. This time the City of Indianapolis has come into the light as the defender of reasonable criticism of courts on the part of the local press. The Indiana Supreme Court has declared, specifically, that: "Courts and judges are not above criticism." This opinion is in reversal of the contempt conviction of Don Nixon, late publisher of the Wabash Plain Dealer.

In the case at issue, the publisher had been fined $101 and sentenced to serve ten days in jail by a judge of a lower court. This was for publishing a criticism of the receiver who had been appointed by the very same judge who subsequently passed sentence on the publisher. On the face of things, it had all the ear-marks of personal hostility on the part of the presiding judge.

The Supreme Court evidently looked at it in that light. In effect, the same judge was acting as prosecutor and plaintiff, something abhorrent to immemorial legal practice. The case grew out of the bankruptcy of the Wabash Loan and Trust Company, for which the complainant judge had appointed a receiver, later found to be objectionable upon the part of the newspaper publisher.

Of course, freedom of the press does not extend so far as to condone malicious libel. For that offense, there is already sufficient law. But when a busted bank is given for a receiver a person against whom can be alleged serious disqualifications, the interest of the community demands the right of publicity for the public statement of those objections.

The appointing judge knows, or should know, the integrity, worth and calibre of his appointees to such a vital position, the custodianship of the funds of the public.

In this decision, public morals receive an impetus and jerrymandering justice gets a deserved rebuke. The free press defends the public—and again vindicates itself.

Wage Restoration Aids Recovery

Answers to Questionnaire Show Money Was Used To Pay Old Debts, Purchase of Needed Wearing Apparel and For Delayed Repairs on Homes.

Virtually every cent of the 10 per cent wage restoration of Federal Government employes last year went towards industrial recovery, answers to a questionnaire sent out by the National Federation of Post Office Clerks reveal. This is of especial interest with legislation for full restoration pending in Congress.

Out of 100 sample answers, 74 used their restoration to pay old debts. Fifty-five bought needed clothing for the family, Twenty-nine made delayed repairs on homes. Thirty restored their diet to better standards of nourishment. Seventeen were enabled to renew the interrupted education of their children. Twenty-two were able, for the first time since the wage slashes, to indulge in amusements and in such additions to a "better life" as books, movies, membership in study and social clubs, etc. It is highly significant that sixty-seven specifically stated they were unable to stretch the ten per cent restoration to cover such "near necessities" of family life.

"These answers reveal the hardship and, in many cases, downright suffering to which Uncle Sam subjected his nephews during the very period when he was excoriating private employers for the same practices," said Gilbert E. Watt, legislative representative of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

"It is shown that the wage cut was immediately reflected in a lowered standard of living which extended to such fundamentals as food and clothing. Answers to previous questionnaires show that the assumption of added obligations such as the entire or partial support of unemployed relatives was a usual development of the same period during which wages were cut."

Approaching Problem of Shorter Work Week

It Must Not Be On the Assumption That Consuming Capacity Has Been Exceeded, Says British Labor

Shortening of the hours of work is an issue in nearly every industrial nation. While American labor is pressing for the 30-hour week, European labor has set the 40-hour week as its goal. English workers are active in the fight and it is interesting to see how they regard the movement.

Charles Duke, general secretary of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers, deals with the topic in "Labour", official organ of the British workers. He states principles that are emphasized by American labor, particularly the view that shortening of hours must be more than a mere "share the work" move.

"We must certainly go ahead demanding the shorter working week," he says, "but in doing so we must not lose sight of the fact that the real economic crisis arises from the unbalance between productive capacity and consuming power as expressed in wages. Idle men, idle plants and idle money present a tragic picture. The claim that every willing worker has a right to a place in the productive process is legitimate. But a 'share-work' policy is not enough. We must not standardize poverty by a mere spread-over of existing employment.

"To approach the problem of the shorter working week on the assumption that we have exceeded consuming capacity is the worst possible form of defeatism."

Do Not Talk to the Motorman

Good Reasons Exist for Notices Posted in Street Cars and Other Places. It Means Protection to Passengers.

The above legend may be seen within the vestibule of our street cars. It has been found necessary to put it there from the fact that garrulous passengers distracted the attention of the motorman from his duty. This might easily result in serious danger to the public.

Within the cage of many passenger elevators of public buildings may be seen a notice of like tenor: "Do not talk to the operator."

Posted at the front of the cashier's desk in many stores, restaurants and business offices is a similar legend; "Do not hold conversation with the cashier."

There must be a reason for all these bans against chattering with public service attendants. And there is! The particularly engrossing nature of their individual tasks leave these employes—motormen, elevator operators and cashiers—no time to discharge their duties watchfully and at the same time hold confabs with the general public. Danger and inconvenience wait on the trail of a moment of lapsed attention. And the communicator would be the last person to dig down in his jeans and pay the cost of the result of his own indiscretion. There is a great deal to be said for the old maxim: "Silence is Golden!"

DEVOTION TO ART

J. P. Morgan has sold six of his world-famous pictures, at a price of about $1,500,000; or a quarter of a million apiece. Two of the pictures are by Franz Hals, one by Peter Paul Rubens, Fra Filippi Lippi, Ghirlandaio and Sir Thomas Lawrence.

Doubtless all the paintings are first class—if Franz Hals ever painted a poor picture, the matter has escaped attention. But of the six paintings supposed to command a price averaging $250,000 each, five were painted by men now more than two centuries dead, and Lawrence, who came long after all the others, died in 1830.

There have been thousands of good and large numbers of great paintings completed since Lawrence laid down his brush. Remembering these, it is clear that the price paid for the six Morgan paintings represents perhaps one part of devotion to art and nine parts pride in owning something which only a handful of people can afford.

Our millionaire "art patrons" would do a hundred times as much for art if they followed the example of their long dead predecessors. The Italian, Dutch and Flemish patrons of painting did not pay enormous sums, even for their own day, for the works of men long dead. They patronized their contemporaries.

Railroads Look For Improvement in 1935, Says Ry. President

Better business is looked for on the part of the principal railroads of the country for the coming year of 1935. That means that business recovery will make for more activity on our major transportation systems, says J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads.

Encouraging signs are that both freight and passenger business for the year just ended, showed a decided improvement over that of one and two years ago. This is especially evident in the gain in passenger traffic the first of its kind since 1923. Additional expenses held down the net returns on the rail lines in 1934, however, which did not quite mark up to the previous year, though the volume of gross was larger.

Taken as a whole, Class 1 railroads will show a net income in 1934 of $445,000,000. Preliminary reports indicate loadings of revenue freight in 1934 will total 30,684,000 cars, an increase of 1,463,000 over 1933, and 2,504,000 over 1932.

The truck and the automobile for a long time had the railroad managements completely at a standstill. They are now waking up to the fact that the public will pay for superior rail passenger service. As travelers must have money to spend the indication is plainly for an upswing in business.

A. F. of L. President To Tour Automobile Industry Centers

Detroit, Feb. 6 (ILNS).—President William Green of the American Federation of Labor will make a week's organization tour of the automobile industry beginning February 17 in Cleveland, Ohio, and coming to a climax with a great mass meeting of workers in Detroit on February 23, the Detroit office of the A. F. of L. announces.

The tour is designed to give President Green an opportunity of addressing as many automobile workers as possible, preparatory to the preparation and submission of demands for recognition and improved working conditions. United Automobile Workers' local unions will have charge of the meetings, in cooperation with F. J. Dillon, general A. F. of L. organizer at Detroit and his office. Green's February 23 speech will be broadcast from the Light Guard Armory, Detroit. Local unions will arrange hall meetings to hear the radio speech.

LABOR QUERIES

Questions and Answers on Labor: What It Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aims and Programs; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, etc., etc.

Q.—When did the Rochdale form of cooperative society come into existence?

A.—In 1844, when a small group of weavers formed the first cooperative society at Rochdale, England.

Q.—Has the Cigar Makers' International Union always borne its present name?

A.—It was organized in 1864 as the National Cigar Makers' Union. Three years later the name was changed to the Cigar Makers' International Union.

Q.—What was the original purpose of the Knights of St. Crispin?

A.—This organization of shoe workers, which flourished in the 1860's, sought to regulate the use of shoe-making machinery.

Q.—How many women now work in offices?

A.—Approximately 2,000,000, the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, says.

Q.—Who is the Southern representative of the American Federation of Labor in general charge of organizing in the South?

A.—George L. Googe. His headquarters are at Atlanta, Ga.

Q.—Who is Michael J. Hartnedy?

A.—President of District No. 7, United Mine Workers of America and Secretary of Mines in the new Democratic Administration of Pennsylvania.

Q.—When is Child Labor Day?

A.—Following a custom of nearly 30 years, the National Child Labor Committee has designated the last week end of January for the observance of Child Labor Day. The dates will be January 26-28. The keynote this year will be ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment.

? ? ?

Q.—How many more ratifications are necessary to make the Child Labor Amendment part of the Constitution?

A.—Sixteen. The following States have not ratified the amendment: Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia and Wyoming.

Q.—When does the annual spring membership campaign of the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America begin and how long will it last?

A.—It will start March 1 and continue through March, April and May.

Q.—What union is conducting a campaign to show the advantage of wooden beer barrels?

A.—The Coopers' International Union of North America.

Q.—Did the International Seamen's Union win the right to represent seamen at San Francisco for the purposes of collective bargaining?

A.—Yes. A vote taken under the direction of the National Longshoremen's Board showed the Seamen nearly three to one in favor of the union.

JUSTICE HUGHES CRITICISES CALIFORNIA LAWS IN RENDERING OPINION ON MOONEY PETITION FOR WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS

Verbally Castigates Position Taken by State Authorities and Refers to Attorney-General as Possessing Narrow Views in Safeguarding Liberty of Citizens Against Deprivation, Embodied in Fundamental Conceptions of Justice.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6 (ILNS)—The Supreme Court has denied Thomas J. Mooney leave to file a petition for an original writ of habeas corpus, but has left the way open to rule on the petition if California state courts refuse to give Mooney aid.

He contended in his petition to the Supreme Court that the State was holding him in confinement without due process of law, in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment. He charged that perjured evidence had been the sole basis in his conviction and that the "knowing use" by the State of such evidence and the deliberate suppression of evidence to impeach that testimony constituted a denial of due process of law.

The Supreme Court ruled in a brief and sharply worded order that verbally castigated the position taken by State authorities.

California's Reply Hit

Chief Justice Hughes read the Mooney order, which extensively reviewed the case and the serious charges against the State on which he based his plea.

The reply of the state attorney general opposing Mooney's plea was criticised by Justice Hughes' opinion as not meeting the issues raised by the petition.

While refusing to hear Mooney, the court appeared to have opened the way for a further and perhaps more fruitful procedure in the State courts.

"The court said it was not satisfied that Mooney had no recourse in the State courts.

The court suggested that Mooney had not applied in the State courts for a writ of habeas corpus and that he take that step before coming to the Supreme Court.

"Narrow View"-Criticised

Replying to the argument of the California attorney general that it was only where an act of omission by a prosecuting attorney denied a defendant opportunity to present evidence that due process had been refused, the Supreme Court said:

"Without attempting at this time to deal with the question at length, we deem it sufficient for the present purpose to say that we are unable to approve this narrow view of the requirement, in safeguarding of the citizen against deprivation through the action of the State, embodied the fundamental conceptions of justice which lie at the base of our civil and political institutions.

"It is a requirement that cannot be deemed to be satisfied by mere notice and hearing if a State has contrived a conviction through the presentation of a trial which in truth is but used as a means of depriving a defendant of liberty through a deliberate perversion of court and jury by the presentation of testimony known to be perjured. Such a contrivance by a State to procure the conviction and imprisonment of a defendant is as inconsistent with the rudimentary demands of justice as is the obtaining of a like result by intimidation."

THOMAS J. MOONEY

ROSTER OF ORGANIZATIONS

AFFILIATED WITH THE

MAINE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Organization	Secretary	Address
Lewiston Central Labor Union	J. A. Elie,	246 Park St.
Woodland Central Labor Union	James A. Poole,	Woodland
Augusta Central Labor Union	H. W. Sanborn,	91 Western Ave.
Portland Central Labor Union	Frank C. McDonald	163 Congress St
Millinocket Central Labor Union	F. M. Perry,	32 Child St.
Augusta Building Trades Council	Charles H. Finley	Bar Harbor
Bar Harbor Building Trades Council	George M. Stanley,	28 North St. Portland
Maine Conference of Bricklayers	T. J. Mahoney	

AUGUSTA

Cotton Textile Workers' Local 1778	Ronald Poulin, 15 Morton Place	
Painters & Decorators' 841	Bert D. Pray,	7 Murray St
Barbers' Union No. 493	Elery H. Folsom,	298 Water St.
Plumbers' Union No. 642	Charles F. Chase,	9 Gilman St.
Sta. Firemen's Union No. 223	Frank L. Douglas,	10 Spruce St.
Paper Makers' Union No. 84	Fred J. Verwillion,	25 Bangor St.
Federal Labor Union No. 11,434	P. H. Fitzgerald,	25 W. Cresscent St.
St. Railway Employes' Union No. 724	Walter Esmay,	128 Grove St.
Carpenters & Joiners' Union No. 914	Ira H. Foster, Box 184,	Washington St.
P. S. & P. M. W. Union No. 57	Jos. Ouellette, Oxford St.	Extension
Hod Carriers' Union No. 168	W. Beaulin, 4 Leland Block,	Bridge St.

PORTLAND

Printing Pressmen's Union No. 23	G. P. Kilbride, 5 Barstow St., So. P.	
Stage Employes' Union No. 114	Charles R. Haskell,	202 Congress St.
Moving Picture Operators' No. 458	George E. Francis,	99 Chase St.
Bricklayers & Masons' Union No.	Thomas J. Mahoney,	28 North St.
Stereotypers & Electrotypers' No. 111	F. W. York, 8 Severs St.,	Woodfords
Machinists' Union No. 1467	F. P. Coppenger,	16 Castle Ave.
Electrical Workers' Union No. 567	A. J. Mahoney,	142 High St., rm. 306
Carpenters & Joiners' Union No. 437	John S. Burchill,	482 Congress St.
Painters & Decorators' Union No. 227	William Crossley,	61 Carleton St.
Typographical Union No. 56	Carl C. Verrill,	815 Broadway
Plumbers & Steamfitters No. 217	John F. Kane,	36 Waterville St.
Hod Carriers' Union No. 56	Michael Curran,	44 Greenleaf St.
Electrical Workers' Union No. 323	John Dimmers,	37 Pownland St.
St. Railway Employes, Div. 714	E. W. Cobb, 178	Cottage, S. Portland
Cigar Makers Union No. 479	Geo. Wever,	Box 146, Park St. Sta.

WOODLAND

Carpenters & Joiners' Union, No. 2400	H. Townsend,	Woodland
Paper Makers' Union No. 147	C. F. Murphy,	Woodland
Electrical Workers' Union No. 1057	F. H. Forsaith,	P. O. Box 466
Sta. Firemen's Union No. 330	Chester Griffin,	Woodland
P. S. & P. M. W. Union No. 37	James A. Poole,	Woodland
Machinists Union No. 1490	William Porter,	Woodland

BAR HARBOR

Plumbers and Steamfitters' No. 241	Elliott B. Dorr,	Bar Harbor
Painters & Decorators' Union, No. 142	Arno M. Jordan,	5 Ash St.
Electrical Workers' No. 222	H. E. Young,	25 Prospect St.
Carpenters & Joiners No. 459	W. E. Barron	Glenmary Ave.

LEWISTON

Carpenters & Joiners No. 407	Chas. L. Elwell, 487	Turner St., Auburn
St. Railway Employes, Div. 721	Thomas McDonough,	91 Elm St.
Stage Employes Union No. 624	C. C. Coffin, 39	Winter St., Auburn
Painters & Decorators Union No. 952	R. E. Jaquin, 535	College Rd.

MILLINOCKET

Central Labor Union	H. A. McLellan,	Box 118
Carpenters & Jointers' No. 655	Geoffrey Baker,	82 Katahdin Ave.
Paper Makers' Union No. 27	Michel Hikel,	Congress St.
P. S. & P. M. W. Union No. 12	Walter M. Evans	P. O. Box 102
Sta. Firemen's Union No. 69	Percy Evers,	455 Penobscott Ave.

BANGOR

Bricklayers & Masons' No. 7	W. C. Sturtevant,	12 Jackson St.
Carpenters' Local 621	John H. Ambrose,	81 Sidney St.
Central Labor Union	Richard W. Gustin,	202 Hammond St.
Molders' Union No. 101	Chester Shephard,	26 Emerson St.
Stage Employes' Union No. 198	Charles F. Rice,	17 Catell St.

MADISON

	Emile Perry,	Madison
	F. B. Goodwin,	Madison

P. S. & P. M. W., No. 17
Paper Makers' Union No. 73

MECHANIC FALLS

	A. P. Goss,	35 Maple St.

Paper Makers' Union No. 194

EAST MILLINOCKET

	William MacLeod,	E. Millinocket
	George Adams,	E. Millinocket

Paper Makers' Union No. 152
P. S. & P. M. W., No. 37

NORTH JAY

Quarry Workers' Union No. 4	L. A. Tobin,	North Jay

OAKLAND

Cascade Woolen Workers' No. 1762	T. E. Sullivan,	40 School St.

WATERVILLE

Carpenters & Joiners Union No. 348	Luke N. Morrell,	R. F. D. No. 1
Worsted Workers' No. 1802	Frank Poulin,	21 King St.

VINALHAVEN

	Elmer W. Simmons,	Vinalhaven

RUMFORD

Paving Cutters' Union No. 34	Yula Fioroni,	253 Waldo St.
Paper Makers, Oxford Local No. 22	Charles Poland,	637 Prospect St.
Paper Makers' Local No. 9	Jaffey J. Paradis,	90 Congress St.
Journeymen Barbers Union No. 191	B. W. Tobin,	Box 343, Ridlonville
Mexico Local, P. S. & P. M. W. No. 26	Wilfred Hamel,	117 Rumford Ave.
Rumford Local P. S. & P. M. W., No. 25		

ROCKLAND

Plumbers Union No. 670	F. J. Overlock,	48 Talbot Ave.

BATH

Plumbers & Steamfitters' No. 717	John J. Mulcahy,	227 Center St.

BIDDEFORD

Barbers' Union No. 768	Thomas A. Bouchard,	53 Center St.

BREWER

Painters & Decorators No. 682	Richard Barker, R. F. D. 6,	Castor Ave.

LISBON FALLS

Paper Makers' Union No. 23	John J. Karkos	Pine Grove Park

FAIRFIELD

Kennebec Woolen Workers' Local 1916	Miss Gabriele Postle,	Fairfield

NORTH VASSALBORO

Woolen Workers' No. 1249	George Joseph, Jr.	N. Vassalboro

Company Union in Stevens Linen Mill Not Dangerous Factor

In a recent issue of a Webster newspaper, there appeared an item which attempted to make its readers believe that the independent or "company" union started in the Stevens Linen Mill in Dudley during the strike had grown to such proportions that its membership was larger than U. T. W. Local 2384, and that all future dealings in such mill would be with the elements of grievances and other matters calling for collective bargaining, would be negotiated through the company union instead of the legitimate organization.

This is in strong contrast with the report of President Walter Kenoski at the Franklin meeting of the Massachusetts Textile Council, who reported relations existing with the management since the settlement of the late strike occurred have been very good, and that the union's grievance committee had been successful in negotiating 12 out of 14 demands, including equalization of work. We may say, however, that there still exists a faction which is trying to make trouble for the union, but that hopes are entertained that the management will soon see the light and do something to eliminate the "cat-and-dog" fights now going on between some union members and the "scabs," which he said might possibly develop into serious complications.

Mr. Kenoski said the Independents are comparatively few in numbers, and by no means are considered a factor which in any way interferes with the success of Local 2384.

Penn.'s New Governor Attacks Spec. Privilege in Inaugural Speech

A hot attack on special privilege and a pledge to support a program designed to increase the purchasing power of the masses marked the inaugural address of George H. Earle, sworn in as the first Democratic Governor of Pennsylvania in 40 years.

Mr. Kenoski said the Independents are comparatively few in numbers, and by no means are considered a factor which in any way interferes with the success of Local 2384.

Governor Earle assailed special privilege as responsible in part for the plight of the state during the last depression and promised to lead a fight for "new ground".

"For the next four years, and I hope I speak loudly enough to be heard in Wall Street, it's 'Hands off Harrisburg!'" Earle warned.

The new governor urged a graduated State income tax as the remedy for what he described as the present "grossly unfair" taxation system.

The Governor expressed a belief in "the profit motive" and in "private ownership" as provided for "the real basis for our present civilization and its future progress," but he said the fact could not be escaped that "today private ownership means the 'owner ship' of nothing by the majority of our citizens."

"We must create new markets by increased purchasing power to the customers of industry, the masses who labor in field, factory and store," he added. "Minimum wage laws, abolition of sweatshops, protection of the right of unionization, decent working men's compensation laws and unemployment insurance are but a few of the lines on which this fight must be won. Child labor must never return."

Earle said he believed in "work relief rather than the dole" and pledged his administration's cooperation in an "intensified relief program".

Single Loom System Works to Advantage in Pittsfield Mill

According to a press report published during the week, the single loom system established by the Berkshire Woolen Co., Pittsfield, Mass., is working to good advantage, resulting in better production and giving work to many additional operatives.

Dennis T. Noonan, president of the Berkshire Woolen Company, is quoted as saying that the increase in the working force has been steady since the return to the single-loom system last Summer. Up to that time, the two-loom system had been in effect for several years.

Mr. Noonan says the mill is operating to capacity with 600 workers on the payroll, said to be a record-number.

Final Arguments in "Weirton Case"

A decision in the famous "Weirton Case", in which the Federal Government is seeking an injunction against the Weirton Steel Company to prevent interference with organization of the workers under Section 7 (a), is expected momentarily. Final arguments have been submitted by both sides before Federal Judge Nields. The original trial lasted seven weeks and the matter has been pending for several months.

ONLY UNION MECHANICS TO BE HIRED ON SETTING UP AND OPERATION OF EXHIBITS IN N. Y. HOUSING EXPOSITION

Management Serves Notice It Cannot Take Risk of Interruptions, and That All Work Must be Performed by Union Labor—Exposition to Continue a Week, Will be Visited by Millions—Housing Plan Provides Work Everywhere.

Nothing could do more to stimulate industrial recovery than the building systematic revival in the building trades. And this means the employment of real mechanics at real wages. In this light, it is reassuring to have it made officially known that none but union mechanics may be employed in setting up or operating exhibits in the Greater New York Housing Exposition, which opens March 25th, and which will be under the sponsorship of the New York City Better Housing Committee.

It is stated that the management has served notice that it cannot take the risk of any interruptions in the setting up of the Exposition, or work in the building, and that all work must be performed by union labor. The Exposition which will run for a week, will be the largest enterprise of its kind ever held in the United States. It is expected that a million persons will visit it, and several hundred men will be employed in the covery in the building trades.

This will mean much to the trade unions. It is said that for the first time some of their delinquent members are coming in and paying up their past dues. This is attributed to the employment resulting from the Better Housing Campaign.

Reports from various important points in the country tell of many tradesmen being put to work as a result of the housing campaign. In Baltimore, for instance, the campaign is under way with great steam. In that city, it is said that there are no electricians, plumbers or stone masons on relief and that every building mechanic is expected to be off the relief rolls by March 1st.

Better housing is a national necessity and the providing of such needed facilities is a matter-play at this time of widespread effort to work our way out of the depression by such substantial means as a well-founded re-

EMPLOYES MUST BE PAID FOR WORK INTERRUPTIONS BEYOND THEIR CONTROL, IS A NEW RULE ADOPTED BY N. R. A.

The National Recovery Administration has issued a bulletin in confirmation of the formulated principle that employes must be paid for work interruptions beyond their control. For instance, if a machine tender is obliged to stop his active work while his machine is temporarily out of order, he must be compensated for his time thus lost, as it is impossible for him to gainfully employ it outside during his allowed working hours.

Such interruptions have been listed as follows: "Breakdowns, delays, interruptions of materials or waiting spent waiting for assembling or other loading or unloading of railroad cars or other vehicles of transportation, as well as interruptions in activity due to other causes."

The new restatement of the above principle has been found necessary owing to the fact that many complaints have been received concerning practices of certain employers, subject to various codes, to deduct time for just such interruptions.

In brief, the code authorities rule that no deductions may be made for the above causes when they will affect the maximum hour and minimum wage conditions attaching to that particular case.

At the same time, the decision is rather weakened by an added stipulation which provides for "voluntary and mutual agreements which may be arranged between employers and their employes when not in conflict with code requirements."

Obviously, this is an opportunity for sharp dealing or chiseling practices, unless the workers stand firmly on their rights under the general blanket provision of wage and hour protection conditions for involuntary stoppages of work during fixed working hours.

30-HOUR WEEK BILL IS INTRODUCED IN BOTH BRANCHES OF CONGRESS

President Green Says Labor Will Drive for Its Enactment and Issues Special Statement on Legislative Program Following Conference of 100 in Washington—Says Brookings Institute Analysis of 30-Hour Week Out of Tune With Present Economic Conditions.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued the following statement after a conference held at headquarters to consider legislative measures that will be presented to Congress.

"The Thirty-Hour Week, bill has been introduced in both branches of Congress. The American Federation of Labor will concentrate its efforts toward securing the enactment of this measure into law at the earliest possible date. As a preliminary step toward the achievement of this purpose, a conference of more than 100 special representatives of Labor was held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor. Special council was given to the Thirty-Hour Week Bill, the Wagner-Disputes Act, a new National Recovery measure, the restoration of the reduction in pay which was imposed upon Federal workers by the 73rd session of Congress, and other measures in which Labor is peculiarly interested. Plans were formulated for the speedy advancement of the American Federation of Labor's legislative program.

"The analysis of the Thirty-Hour Week Bill which was made by representatives of Brookings Institute was a subject of special consideration. The opposition to this bill presented by the representatives of Brookings Institute reads more like the opposition of special pleaders than a calm analysis of economists. Evidently the representatives of Brookings Institute failed to take into account the fact that through such partial reductions in working hours as were brought about in the adoption of industrial codes of fair practice during the past year, several million idle workers were re-absorbed in industry. This is the one remedy which thus far has been applied with some degree of success to this evil of unemployment. The special pleading position of these economists is reflected in the conclusion which they say that: 'What this country needs is not less production, but more.'

"There can be no increase in production until a market is developed for the consumption of manufactured goods. We can only develop this market by providing work for the hosts now unemployed. As a logical consequence to the re-employment of these ten million workers they, with their dependents, numbering almost forty millions, would be made active consumers. Through wages earned purchasing power would be increased and goods would be sold. Any attempt to reconcile increased production with the maintenance of unemployed of more than ten million workers is contradictory as to discredit it in advance. The statement issued by the representatives of the Brookings Institute in opposition to the Thirty-Hour Week reads like special propaganda which heretofore has been issued by the representatives of the Manufacturers' Association. The American Federation of Labor will make a careful analysis of the full and complete statement of the representatives of the Brookings Institute and will give its at an appropriate time findings full publicity.

"Following special consideration which was given to the legislative program of the American Federation of Labor, the Executive Council will go into the whole question quite fully when it meets at the headquarters of the A. F. of L. in the City of Washington today."

A. F. of L. CALLS UPON ITS OFFICERS AND MEMBERS TO ACTIVELY OPPOSE FASCISM WHEN PROPOSED IN LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

Compares Fascist Propaganda to That of Communists, and Says It Should be Squelched—Unionists of Italian Descent Affiliated With Ladies' Garment Workers' Organization Susceptible to Fascist Influences.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued the following statement today regarding the dangerous menace of Fascism and the Fascist philosophy:

"The American Federation of Labor regards Fascism and the Fascist philosophy as equally menacing and dangerous to the maintenance of democracy and democratic institutions as Communism. Both Fascism and Communism rest upon the basis of dictatorship. For this reason, the American Federation of Labor is concerned over the activities of Fascist representatives in New York and elsewhere.

"The attempt of certain Fascists to influence Americanized Italians in local unions of the dress-making industry of New York should be resented and opposed by loyal members of the American Federation of Labor. The Fascist propagandists seem to feel that members of local unions chartered by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union who are of Italian birth and descent are susceptible to Fascist influences.

"Because Fascism is opposed to democracy as it exists in the United States and in the trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor will resist it and oppose it with all the force and power at their command.

"The American Federation of Labor is calling upon its officers and members to actively oppose Fascism wherever it is proposed in local organizations just as they would oppose Communism."

FEDERATION PRESIDENT SAYS RICHBERG SERVED THE PURPOSE OF AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS AND NOT GOVERNMENT

Says Code Boss Usurped Functions of Labor Department and Acted Against Workers Employed in 70 Automobile Factories Without Giving Them Opportunity to Be Heard.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in commenting upon the statement made by Mr. Richberg and the developments which have taken place regarding the automobile code, made the following statement:

"Mr. Richberg did not choose between fair dealing toward a labor organization and devotion to public service. Instead, he decided to be subservient to the automobile manufacturers. He served big business well.

"Once, twice, thrice, the automobile manufacturers challenged the Government. Three times at code expiration dates they notified the Government the code must be renewed without a public hearing. The Government complied with the automobile manufacturers 'must.' It made a pitiable surrender to big business demands. Labor was not heard, nor was it consulted. It did not know what the provisions of the new automobile code contained until it learned of it through newspaper publications. Mr. Richberg, who seemed to usurp the functions of the Department of Labor in the automobile code renewing processes, never consulted or talked with a single representative of Labor about it. He was in constant conferences with the automobile manufacturers.

"The American Federation of Labor does not submit as a mere request; it asserts its right to speak for and represent the membership of one hundred, and seventy automobile local unions composed of hundreds of thousands of members employed in the automobile industry. They protest against the imposition of a code upon them by the Government at the behest of automobile manufacturers without being given an opportunity to be heard and against their will. Such action smirks of Fascism in a most aggravated form.

"Mr. Richberg stands stripped of all pretenses. He can now no longer parade as a sympathetic friend of Labor. If it had not been for organized Labor, who paid him thousands of dollars, he would still be serving somewhere as an inconsequential attorney. He capitulated upon his association with Labor and his sympathies for Labor and for that reason largely he was brought by General Johnson into the National Recovery Administration. Labor had a right to expect, not favors, but at least fair treatment and a square deal from him. Labor feels that Mr. Richberg betrayed it in a crucial moment and for that reason it is filled with bitter resentment. Labor will not meekly submit to Fascist tactics and the repeated imposition of labor codes and if its will, It will go to Congress for redress and relief. It will petition for a Congressional investigation of the automobile industry. The automobile code, the economic and social facts connected with the industry and the treatment which Labor and the public have been accorded in the construction and renewals of the automobile code."

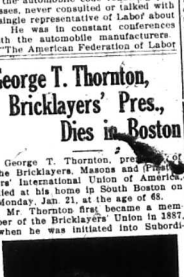
Mr. Richberg who seems to be the chief actor in the whole code proceeding, does not speak for Labor, nor is he authorized to act for Labor. The Executive Council regards Mr. Richberg as out of sympathy with the aims and purposes of Labor.

"The members see in the extension of the Automobile Code, with all its objectionable features, the hostile influence of Mr. Richberg and Mr. Wolman to the American Federation of Labor. The Executive Council will not acquiesce in the action taken. It will continue to protest against the injustice imposed upon the automobile workers who are members of the American Federation of Labor."

George T. Thornton, Bricklayers' Pres., Dies in Boston

George T. Thornton, president of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America, died at his home in South Boston on Monday, Jan. 21, at the age of 68.

Mr. Thornton first became a member of the Bricklayers' Union in 1887, when he was initiated into Subordinate Union No. 1, Nova Scotia. In 1888, he transferred his membership to Local No. 4 of Boston. He was active in the advancement of his union and displayed an aptitude in the masonry trades which made him an outstanding workman of the craft.



GEORGE T. THORNTON

Mr. Thornton served the Boston local union as an officer and delegate to international union conventions from 1897 to 1904. He was prominent in the formation of the Massachusetts State Conference and was the first chairman of the organization.

In 1904, Mr. Thornton was elected third vice-president of the international union. He became second vice-president in 1905 and first vice-president in 1925. He was elected president in 1925 and held the office until his death.

Surviving are Mr. Thornton's wife, two sons and four daughters.

Merchants in 200 Cities Discuss Job Insurance

Retail merchants in 200 key cities are reported to have formed committees for the study of unemployment insurance legislation. The New York Retail Merchants' Committee was to have met this week.

Samuel W. Reyburn, chairman of the committee in New York, stated: "Since opinion has been crystallizing around four systems of unemployment reserves, it is expected that our forums will get a cross-section of thought

Dividend Changes In 1934 Show Big Business Gains

Favorable dividend changes in December totaled 265, a figure higher than in December since 1930, according to the Standard Statistics Co. Favorable changes for the full year numbered 1,447, or more than any of the past three years. Unfavorable changes for the full year totaled only 377, against 1,405 in 1933 and a peak of 2,768 in 1932.

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WATERVILLE

AUGUSTA'S MAYOR SUGGESTS RE-OPENING INDUSTRIES ALREADY LOCATED IN SOLIDLY POPULATED SECTIONS OF THE STATE

Says This Would Prove of Greater Value Than Development of Quoddy Project Which, Aside From Being Extremely Costly, Has No Sign of Selling Power—In Talk Before Waterville Republican Club, Mayor Payne Also Suggests Formation of State Labor Board to Assure Industrial Peace.

The Quoddy plan, which is attracting the attention of the Maine State Legislature, and for which the United States Government is planning to appropriate $45,000,000 for its development in Eastport, is meeting with stiff opposition from Mayor Frederick G Payne of Augusta, who, in an address before the Republican Club of Waterville on January 29th, made reference to the project as one "that has no source of selling power."

According to Mayor Payne, "it would take 21 years to develop enough industry to absorb 3 per cent of the power that could be generated," and felt this was too great a burden for the taxpayers of the State and Nation to stand.

As a substitute for this gigantic and costly undertaking, the Augusta Mayor said a much wiser plan would be to assist in reopening the industries already located in the solidly populated sections of the State.

Present at the meeting were a goodly number of members of trade unions, including among others Albert Giroux, a member of Waterville Textile Workers' Local 1802, who in a communication to Secretary Burgess of the Maine State Federation of Labor, says Mayor Payne spoke in high terms regarding the organized Labor movement in the course of his address, suggesting among other important matters the formation of a Labor Relations Board, which he said would prove a means for preventing strikes and labor unrest.

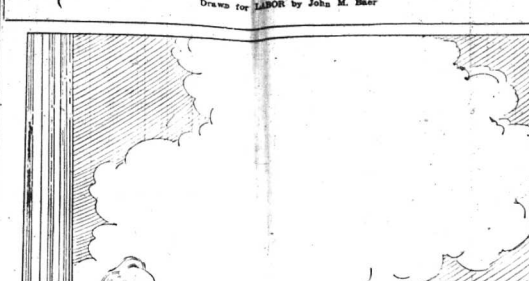
Mayor Payne waxed critical regarding the NRA, stating it does not offer sufficient protection to the workers, and was especially critical regarding the differentials in minimum wages between the North and the South, notwithstanding claims of Southern manufacturers that living costs were lower there than they are in the North. He also thought minimum wages for skilled and semi-skilled workers should have made part of the codes.

"Mayor Payne, in closing," Mr. Giroux writes, "warned against the activities of Communists, stating they have caused more harm to the cause of Labor than all other forces put together. Labor as at present organized, he said, is on the right path, not only for its own protection, but as a means for compelling chiseling manufacturers to discontinue their cutthroat methods of competition.

"Legitimate manufacturers have suffered considerably as the result of this unscrupulous group, and the quicker responsible employers can see the advisability of dealing collectively with bona fide unions, the quicker will our industries benefit, not only in the establishment of permanent industrial peace but make for more efficient and greater production."

Mr. Giroux says that he gathered from Mayor Payne's talk is that he is a good friend of Labor, and manifests considerable interest in bringing about means for better understanding between employers and employes.

Judging from the manner in which Mayor Payne's reference to Labor were applauded," Mr. Giroux writes, "I am of the opinion that members of the Waterville Republican Club are ready to welcome suggestions, and I think they will consider a plan I have in mind for the adoption of a Labor plank in their platform for the coming election."



Why Not Feed the Unemployed!

Drawn for LABOR by John M. Baer

How to supply jobs for 10 million idle persons is the colossal task confronting Uncle Sam. On its face, it appears to be a manifest impossibility. Yet, with the cooperation of reassured industry, it may mark the turning of the tide.

President Roosevelt's move to substitute work for the "dole" meets with the hearty approval of Labor. The "dole" means—brushing back the tide with a broom. Jobs mean the erection of a real breakwater, preventing the tide from sweeping up on the beach and undermining whatever may have been constructed there. Still, even government-supplied jobs do not go to the root of the matter. It is a confession that industry, being unable or unwilling to find employment for the present idle masses, the burden has fallen upon the government to supply that need.

No greater indictment of industry, as it has been conducted in the past, can be asked for than the spectacle of 10 millions of unemployed in this, the richest country in the world. Plainly, industry which wrought this ruin, must put its own house in order. All that the government can do is to direct and assist that process. That is what the government is planning to do.

But, let it be kept in mind—there is an abundance of food in the country, even if jobs are unobtainable. Why not begin by rationing the food? Food is mandatory; employment is contingent. Even condemned criminals are fed up to the hour of doom. Why not plan to feed the industrial Army of Unemployed?

It Must we continue to destroy food and subsistence while 10 millions are idle and without money?

SOUTHERN EMPLOYERS TOLD TO OBEY SECTION 7 (a) OR FACE NEW STRIKES

Nashville Labor Conference Warns Recalcitrant Bosses—Emergency Meeting Representing 14 States Plans Militant Action to Win Labor's Rights and Puts Workers' Support Solidly Behind Security Legislation Program.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb 9 (ILNS)—The strike must be extended and strike action, if need be, will be resorted to by the rapidly growing membership of the American Federation of Labor unions—numbering between 800,000 and a million workers enrolled since NRA—to force recalcitrant Southern employers and their political tools to cease warfare against the union movement.

This was the vital resolve adopted by the emergency conference here, attended by over 400 delegates from the 14 Southern States, called by President Green through his Southern representative, George L. Googe.

The labor conference was primarily called to have union delegates attend the social security meet which Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins arranged here with the governors of the southern states to adopt a uniform program of social security and protective labor legislation in this area.

Militant Action Backed

More than forty trade union officials attended Miss Perkins' conference and official delegates representing the governors of their respective states and over 400 in all attended both meetings.

Highlights of the conference called by organizer Googe was the adoption of plans for militant action to win back civil rights lost to labor, but at the same time the labor groups undertook to throw their full weight and force back of a drive for a rounded program of security legislation to be pushed in Congress and in the several state legislatures. The majority of legislatures in Southern States are in session at this time, as a result of the political upheaval of the newly organized labor movement. Nevertheless, the attitude of several of the governors and legislatures now going into office is very much more favorable towards labor's legislative program than has ever been the case on the part in west Virginia as one example, of whom more anon, were elected to the legislature and five unionists to the State Senate, it was reported.

The labor conference adopted formal resolutions in which the administration was solemnly warned in carefully phrased language that unless employers are compelled by legal means to obey Section 7 (a) of the Recovery Act that widespread strikes are bound to take place in the South.

Use of Militia Hit

In vigorous terms, the delegates demanded legislation by the United States to forbid the use of militia if difficult or impossible for reactionary southern governors acting as agents for cotton manufacturing, to use militia as strikebreaking forces.

District presidents of the United Mine Workers, in telling dramatic stories of continued "gun rule" and murderous attacks on union organizers in Alabama, Harlan County, Ky. declared that the most serious form of guerilla warfare might break out in the coal fields unless mine operators were forced to disarm and discharge the deputies who now control the mine land by force of arms.

Reactionary Bosses Assailed

Hoit Ross, Mississippi and Indiana representative of the American Federation of Labor, brought the severest indictment in his blasting attack on the Southeastern States Industrial Conference, the latest anti-union effort to be formed by John S. Edgerton, whose headquarters are in Nashville.

Criticism Vigorously Voiced

The conference was characterized by a militancy, determination, vitality and determination on the part of the workers whose unions are still battling against odds in order to halt discriminations or to secure recognition. State Federation of Labor officials criticised the failures of their governors and legislators in plain terms seldom heard in this part of the country up to now.

The organization drive here will develop new momentum in the South as quickly as Congress takes action to put teeth into Section 7 (a), was the general concensus of opinion.

Richberg Challenges Automobile Industry to Regulate Work

Detroit, Feb 9 (ILNS)—Donald Richberg challenged the automobile industry to assume its obligation "to regularize production, distribution and employment."

Speaking at a dinner of the National Automobile Dealers Association here, Richberg said "the time has arrived for less talk and more action" in putting automobile production on a regular basis as against present seasonal trends. If the industry refuses to act, he hinted the government would be forced to.

"If a business, because of weather conditions or other natural causes must be seasonal, the fact must be accepted," Richberg said. "But if a business which has grown up into a seasonal character can be transformed into practically continuous operation, there is a clear need for planning and cooperation, and it should not require government compulsion or control to bring about that result."

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PORTLAND, MAINE

WATERVILLE U. T. W. OF A. LOCAL 1802 IS HOST TO 150 DELEGATES OF THE MAINE TEXTILE COUNCIL

One hundred and fifty delegates attending the February conference of the Maine Textile Council, were the guests of Waterville U. T. W. Local 1802 at a supper and dance following the business meeting, held in Armory Hall last Saturday evening.

All attending report an excellent time and the local union was the recipient of high praises for the fine supper and the entertainment which followed.

For the most part, the time of the business meeting was taken up in discussing the proceedings of the convention of the Woolen and Worsted Department of the U. T. W. of A., held in Providence, R. I., on Sunday, February 3rd.

President George Jabar, who, with other delegates representing Maine locals at the conference, reported the proceedings and particulars concerning the "stretch-out" and other matters of importance to the workers brought out a lengthy and most interesting discussion.

The large attendance at this conference of the Maine Textile Council, as well as those held during the past few months, and the interest manifested by the delegates, gives much encouragement for the future success of the movement to aid the textile, in stabilizing conditions in the textile industry in the State of Maine.

From this fine spirit is developing determined efforts to continue the work of organizing which was so well started last year, and all present expressed confidence that the enthusiasm manifested in all textile centers of the State warrants the future success of their efforts.

Because of pressure of business which demands his closest attention, throughout the State, President Jabar who is general organizer for the U. T. W. of A., requested to be relieved from office. Feeling that Mr. Jabar had rendered excellent service in his office as president, he was requested to reconsider his resignation, and did so.

Organizers Joseph S. Poirier and Henry Hebert of the U. T. W. of A. reported on the progress made throughout the State since the last conference, stating they are receiving splendid cooperation from officials of local unions, and that with the continued assistance, expressed confidence regarding the continued growth of the organization in the State of Maine.

Clarence R. Burgess, secretary and executive agent for the Maine State Federation of Labor, gave a resume of the proceedings of the Legislature since the present session started, outlining in detail the bills presented and the results expected from Labor's activities.

Mr. Burgess requested the cooperation of all the delegates urging them to attend hearings in as large numbers as possible, and by this means demonstrate Labor's interest in bills presented on behalf of working people.

The next meeting will be held in Pittsfield on Saturday, March 9th.

ONLY CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES SHALL BE EMPLOYED AS AMERICAN SEAMEN AS VACANCIES ARE FILLED

Agreement Between International Seamen's Union and Representatives of 36 Shipping Corporations, Affecting 40,000 Workers, To be of Tremendous Economic Importance in Stabilizing American Merchant Marine.

The general unionization of all important American shipping seems to be assured. A newly negotiated wage and working agreement has been successfully entered into at New York, recently, by Victor A. Olander of Chicago, secretary-treasurer of the International Seamen's Union of America, on one side, and the seagoing personnel committee representing some 36 shipping corporations engaged in traffic on the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. This will be of tremendous economic importance to the American merchant marine, and also to the army of employes engaged in that enterprise.

It is said that about 40,000 men will be directly affected by this agreement and many more men will be added to the rolls of employment as other steamship companies become parties to this history making document. In addition to the original 36 signatory steamship companies, six others have come into the communal agreement and become parties to the negotiations just concluded.

And one of the most important clauses in the contract between the shipping companies and their seamen representatives provides that when employment vacancies occur, they shall be filled by men who are citizens of the United States, able to perform the duties in question. There will also be established a joint board of mediation before which shall come questions requiring hearing and adjudication, with regard to employment difficulties not specifically provided for in the existing agreement.

This rational and constructive compact is a blow to the activities of the Communistic branch of seamen's organizations which has for its primary purpose the dislocation of the shipping industry and the general repudiation of the regular Seamen's International Union. The result of the agreement now entered into should make for shipping stability, in the employment provision, particularly, a decided crimping down on the Moscow proponents of labor discord. It is also reported that many conservative foreign elements have been advised to make an attempt to join the Union for the old-time purpose of "boring from within".

The shipping interests, themselves, now that they have made this agreement with their bona fide and loyal employes, will no doubt take steps to combat any such attempt to nullify their present constructive and mutually cooperative program.

Men don't expect their church to provide for them. They know their fraternal organizations won't. They know when they fail to pay dues and insurance to fraternal organizations, they are dropped. But many feel different about a labor union. They feel it must provide jobs or funds. They expect more of their union than of any other known agency.

Look over your last receipt and see if it isn't time to renew your subscription to The Labor News. Do this TODAY, please!

"DROP YOUR UNION CARD AND WE'LL PROVIDE A JOB FOR YOU WHERE YOU CAN INCREASE YOUR INCOME $8 WEEKLY"

"No Thank You!" Was a Union Man's Reply—Feels That to Have Accepted Would Have Likened Himself to a Judas Iscariot—Feels Sure Boss Thinks More of Him for Having Turned Offer Down.

To what extent some bosses will go to divert the minds of their employes from trade unionism, has been frequently told, but when this hits right at home, it comes nearer striking a spot which causes one to realize that all he has heard has been based on facts.

According to an official of a local union, whose name it is best should not be disclosed for personal reasons, he was offered a raise of $8.00 a week providing he would give up his activities in the union at once, and later on discontinue his affiliation with the union.

"Eight dollars, which is more than $100 a year, is quite a sum of money, and believe me, I could use it to good advantage, but it's an awful small sum when one's principles are at stake.

"I think a whole lot of my union card," he said, "and I so told the boss when he made the offer, and while I need the money badly, neither that amount nor 10 times that much would tempt me to give it up.

"The thought came to my mind later in the day," he continued, "as to just what the boss would have thought of me if I had accepted his offer. I know what I'd think about that kind of a man, and I'm inglined to think that any boss possessing ordinary intelligence would have little confidence or respect toward a man who would bargain away his principles for money.

"I felt proud of myself after refusing that offer, I looked at myself in the mirror, patted myself on the chest and said to myself: 'Old Boy, you're a brick!'

"I just wonder how I would have felt had I fallen for the boss' contemptible scheme?" he said. "My present thought is that I would have felt as did Judas after selling the Master for a few pieces of silver."

Some employers who saw the light after the recent general-strike in the textile industry, have become thoroughly convinced regarding the stability of the textile unions under their present formation and are not bothering themselves a bit as to whether or not their employes belong to a union. The result is that their plants are operating without a hitch and apparently are making good. On the other hand, the 24-minded employers, whose unbalanced mentality won't permit him to see differently, stays up nights planning and scheming as to how he's going to get rid of members of the union employed in his plant.

As a consequence, this fellow is in a constant turmoil. His production, as a result, is not only reduced, but the work is not as efficiently done as he is a loser to some extent.

It's a wise employer who takes the bull by the horns" and makes the best of a situation while business is good. Fighting unions is a costly business, as is the case with the Hamilton Mills in Southbridge. Often it has completely wrecked fine going businesses.

There is too much bluff on the part of some employers that the present organization era is only spasmodic, and that it won't last. Don't fool yourself, Mr. Employer! Just remember that Uncle Sam has taken a hand in this organizing work, and that unrelented as he is from the domination of employers, the worker has found a new haven in which, it appears, he is planning to stay.—Worcester Labor News.

METAL TRADES DEPARTMENT, A.F. OF L., FILES JOINT STATEMENT WITH NRA PETROLEUM LABOR POLICY BOARD

Washington, D. C. Feb 9 (ILNS).—A petition by the International Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America, for reopen labor provisions of the NRA code for the petroleum industry, has been heard by the Petroleum Labor Policy Board. The original hearing opened December 3rd.

Permission was granted to John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, to file a joint brief, for and in behalf of thirteen affiliated national and international unions. This brief was filed January 7.

The Metal Trades Department brief is regarded as one of the most comprehensive briefs ever filed in an NRA hearing, logically reciting facts and recommendations covering four specific subjects, including:

1. Collective bargaining. 2. Classification. 3. Contracting out of work. 4. Maximum hours and minimum wages.

In conclusion, the brief asks, under the Code of Fair Competition for the Petroleum Industry, the following:

1. That the right to bargain collectively shall definitely be accorded and exercised.

2. That it (Labor) be given an equal representation on the Labor subcommittee of the Planning and Coordination Committee of the several groups of the several regional committees and on any other boards, committees or sub-committees whose function it is to treat of the problems of Labor.

3. That the Petroleum Code be amended to prevent the evasion of the wage and hour standards applying to skilled workers through the contracting out of work performed by the craftsmen in the Petroleum Industry, and to provide adequate means of enforcing this provision.

4. That the 30-hour week with no reduction in weekly or annual earnings be adopted for workers in the Petroleum Industry.

5. Labor asks, too, that all hours of work in excess of eight in any one day, or thirty in any one week, shall be compensated for at no less than time and one-half, regardless of the nature of the requirement for which the overtime is performed.

Thirteen Allied Crafts Represented

The following organizations are represented in the joint statement by the Metal Trades Department:

International Associations of Electrical Workers, Plumbers and Steam Fitters, Sheet Metal Workers, Operating Engineers, Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, Machinists, Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers, Teamsters and Chauffeurs, Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers, Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen, Pattern and Office, and Bricklayers, and Stone and Masons.

The brief, which contains 18 pages, was submitted on behalf of the above international organizations by the Metal Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, over the signatures of the Department's administrative officers, John P. Frey, president, and William A. Calvin, secretary-treasurer.

UNION HEAD SCORES SHOE CODE AS GREAT EXAMPLE OF FASCISM

Washington, D. C. Feb 9 (ILNS)—Scoring the cotton and shoe industry code as a pure example of Fascism, it now, John J. Manay president of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, declared at an NRA hearing that the code was drawn up by industry and government solely to benefit employers.

President Mara told the hearing he was appearing to protest against the code and the way it was written. The shoe code, he declared, was the result of drift of it during the 15 months of its life give clear evidence of a trend that is in the highest concern not only to workers in the shoe industry, but to labor in every industry and to the country as a whole," he said.

"In the first place, the code was written by industry," Mara continued. "Labor's voice was tolerated but not taken into account when the terms of the code were negotiated by NRA.

The result was a code written by the industry through the help of the government. A purer example of Fascism could not have been concocted if it had been the original idea of the United States Chamber of Commerce in its advocacy of a recovery body which would regiment labor for the benefit of, and exploitation by, industry.

"Now that the failure of the code to fulfill the requirements laid down by Congress as a preamble to the NIRA has become manifest, labor is confronted with the proposition that the code cannot be reopened except on recommendation of the Code Authority. If that interpretation of the Recovery Act stands, we want to know it and the American people should know it. If the NRA is going to draw an iron ring around labor, as it has done in this code the day has come when the fact must be known whether that is the policy of the Roosevelt Administration. If it is not the intention of the Administration to oppress and to permit the exploitation of labor in this manner, it is time that the fact should also be known, and this code re-opened for amendments whether the Code Authority approves of such a move or not. If that need be done, labor wants to know it now.

The hearing today has been called for the purpose of discussing the minor changes in the code requested by employers from Massachusetts and elsewhere. The code, however, is not opened for amendments of this denial of human rights is one of the baldest that has appeared on the American horizon since we gained our freedom. In the interest of American democracy this Fascist setup must be abolished without delay. American labor is not going to submit to such a flagrant violation of labor and industry by industry and government solely in behalf of the owners of industry."

Building Trades Dept. Officers Seek Records, Accounting of Funds

Washington, D. C. Feb 5 (AFL).—A meeting of the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, held in Room 424 of the A. F. of L. building here on January 28, authorized institution of a suit in the District of Columbia Supreme Court to require former officers of the Department to turn over to them the books, papers, records and funds belonging to the Building Trades Department, and injunction is also asked restraining the former officers from representing themselves as officers of the A. F. of L. Building Trades Department.

The complaint, filed by attorneys for the present officers, asserts the defendants were superseded in office January 1, 1935, but had thus far failed or refused to turn over the records and funds, the latter amounting, it is stated, to over $50,000. The suit is expected to take the normal course of such actions, coming up for hearing in the D. C. Supreme Court at a date yet to be fixed.

RUMFORD

RUMFORD-MEXICO PAPER MAKERS' LOCAL NO. 26 TO FEATURE ENTERTAINMENTS TO INCREASE ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS

It was the late President Gompers who once said that the success of the Labor movement depends materially upon the interest shown by members through attending meetings in large numbers, and by this means assume greater responsibilities in the conduct of the affairs of their organization.

"It occurs too frequently," Mr. Gompers was quoted as having said, "that among those who fail to attend meetings are the very ones who criticise more freely the activities of their officers. As far back as I can recall, we referred to these recalcitrant members as 'curbstone orators,' and who were responsible, more than anything else, for the failure of their locals to make good progress."

Officers recently elected by Local No. 26 of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, are not quite satisfied with the interest manifested in their organization by a goodly number of members. While the local union is in good financial condition, they feel there is too little interest manifested and that a continuation of this spirit is likely to retard progress.

Just at this moment, when the Labor movement is going through one of its most crucial periods, it is essential, is no time for members to maintain a "Let George Do It" attitude.

Employers, aided by the best obtainable legal talent, are engaged in seeking to lower wage levels, and to change working conditions that have prevailed for many years, through the manipulation of codes, and it is time when every member of organized Labor must be up and doing.

This can best be accomplished, it is thought, by every member making it his duty to attend all meetings of their local unions and by this means lend their assistance in making effective plans that will not only warrant the maintenance of present working conditions, but will assure greater benefits for the future.

Now, as a means for creating new interest in the local, new methods are proposed to attract the members at meetings. Various forms of entertainment are planned to follow the business sessions. These will include smoke talks, at which men prominently identified with the Labor movement will be invited to speak. Beano games, whist parties and other forms of amusement are also suggested as making part of the program during the next few months.

This was made the subject of an interesting discussion at last Friday night's meeting, and resulted in the naming of a committee to carry out the idea.

Officers of Local 26 are as follows: President, Walter Mayconnell; vice-president, Robert Silver; recording and corresponding secretary, Bernard Tobin; financial secretary, John Connor; treasurer, Charles Holman; inside guard, John Fisher; outside guard, Joseph Bernard.

Trustees—Harry Haley, William Gruber and Jarvis Snyder.

Rumford Paper Makers' Local 9 Elects James McInnes President

Rumford Local No. 9 of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, at its last regular meeting elected James McInnis president for the ensuing year, and the following other officers:

Vice-president, Paul Demers; recording secretary, Charles Poland; financial secretary, Edward La Breque; treasurer, Everett Shaw, sergeant-at-arms, Conrad Pelletier.

Trustees—Ernest Perry, Samuel Desroche and Teddy Parent.

Auditors—Odilon Breton, Ralph Lowell and Paul Demers.

Secretary Charles Poland reports increased interest is being manifested in the affairs of the local union, this being attested by largely attended meetings and the discussion of important matters pertaining to the craft and the Labor movement in general.

Local No. 9 meets on the second and fourth Sundays of each month in Union Hall.

BANGOR

Carpenters' 621 to Hold Beano Party at Feb. 21st Meeting

Carpenters' Local 621 will sponsor a public Beano party in its meeting rooms, following their regular meeting to be held on Thursday evening, February 21st.

"Much enthusiasm has been manifested," says Secretary John H. Ambrose, "in the social affairs conducted by the local during the Winter months and the committee in charge anticipates a record-breaking attendance at the February 21st meeting."

Mr. Ambrose refers to last Thursday night's meeting as having been one of the best and largest held in some time, and refers to this as a good indication that union carpenters are coming to realize the fact that present conditions demand greater attention to union matters as a means for coping with new things arising from codes and matters incident to the depression in the building industry.

Much pleasure is expressed over the report of the Senate Committee, which by a good-sized majority, has voted to recommend the amendment which provides for prevailing wage rates in the Public Works Bill, which carries an appropriation of nearly five billions of dollars.

If the bill passes, and present indications are that it will, as it has the backing of the President, it is an assurance that wages established for building mechanics will not be lowered while employed on public construction work.

"Our local is doing good work," Mr. Ambrose writes, "and with several good projects planned when the building season opens, we feel confident of getting a better break than at any time during the past six years, or since the depression started."

Attendance at union meetings these days is the most important duty, you have to perform. Attend to that duty ahead of every other duty you may have on hand. The union member who never misses a union meeting nowadays is the kind of material that makes for success. Get busy and stay busy!

Look over your last receipt and see if it isn't time to renew your subscription to The Labor News. Do this TODAY, please!

No Proof Bangor Plumbers' $1.20-An-Hour Wage Too High

Those nine Bangor plumbing firms who thought they could reduce the hourly wages of their journeymen by violating the NRA code, are greatly mistaken, and according to Gorton James, acting director of the State NRA office, the result was that all nine firms have been cited for violations of the code.

In this connection, Mr. James is quoted as having said: "The present drive to bring about compliance with the plumbers code is a response to Washington's denial of the petition of the Maine plumbers for a reduction of the minimum wage rate for four newmen plumbers.

"Washington's response was that there was no proof that the $1.20 rate is too high. It was said that until Maine had tried out the $1.20 rate and could produce evidence that it was harmful, the petition for a reduction of that rate would not be considered."

Mr. James urged Maine plumbers "to get into compliance with the code as quickly as possible," and declared his office "will do everything it can to bring about a recognition of the need for fair play."

"We will, however," he said, "use our legal authority, if necessary, on those few concerns who have so little sense of fair play that they must be forced to be decent."

Screen Actors' Guild To Join A. F. of L.

The Screen Actors' Guild of Hollywood has voted to become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. It is understood that application is being made through the Actors' Equity Association for a charter from the Association of Actors and Artistes of America, an A. F. of L. affiliate, thus themselves becoming members of Labor's national organization.

According to Kenneth Thomson, secretary of the Guild, the vote was contested by mail and ratification of the proposed charter application was carried by the required 60 per cent several days ago, with others still coming in.

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CONTRACTORS

HIGHWAYS STREETS STRUCTURES

DEATH OF MARTIN F. RYAN, TREASURER A. F. OF L. AND PRESIDENT OF RAILWAY CARMEN, BIG LOSS TO LABOR MOVEMENT

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 9 (AFL).—Martin Francis Ryan, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America and treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, died at his

MARTIN F. RYAN

home here on Thursday, January 17. Death was attributed to congestion of the lungs. He lived at 2736 South Benton street, Kansas City.

The deceased is survived by his widow, a married daughter and two sons, to whom the heartfelt sympathy of thousands of staunch friends in all walks of life is sorrowfully extended.

Martin Francis Ryan was born in Coldwater, Doddridge County, West Virginia, October 23, 1874. He was educated in the public schools, and upon leaving school took up railroading as his life's work and promptly joined the union of his chosen craft, the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.

His extensive and loyal service in the ranks of the union resulted in his election as a member of the Executive Board of the Brotherhood in 1903. He was elected as general president of the organization in 1909 and held this very important office continuously until his death.

Martin Francis Ryan served continuously as a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor since May, 1923, and served as treasurer since 1928.

He was a prominent member of the Railway Labor Executives Association which represents railroad workers in negotiations with the management of railroads. He was also treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department, since 1927.

Mr Ryan was appointed by President Wilson to serve as a member of the First Labor Mission to Great Britain and France, in 1918. He was a delegate to the Pan-American Federation of Labor convention in Mexico City in 1924, along with President Samuel Gompers of the A. F. of L. and was with President Gompers when he died while returning on that eventful trip.

Martin Francis Ryan, a big man with an especially dispositions, was generally regarded as one of the most able executives in the organized labor movement of America.

Labor officials, including officers of the Railway Employes' Department of the American Federation of Labor, the American Railroad Brotherhoods and many others are in Kansas City to attend the funeral of their late fellow-worker and well-beloved brother, whose passing is deeply mourned by many.

PEJEPSCOT

Paper Makers' Local 23 Elects Pres. Clifford Convention Delegate

In recognition for valuable services rendered during his incumbency of the office of president, and the able manner in which he had represented the local union at previous national conventions, Paper Makers Local 23 at its regular meeting held on Saturday, February 3rd, honored President Gene Clifford with election as delegate to attend the annual convention of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, to be held in Buffal, during the week beginning Monday, May 13rd. Brother John Barker, secretary of Local 23, was elected as alternate.

The February 3rd meeting was very largely attended and according to Secretary Karkos much business of importance was transacted.

Much interest is manifested over the coming annual convention, and important matters under consideration were made the subject of a special discussion at the meeting, which proved most interesting.

With increased business and stabilizing of the industry through increases in the price of paper, members are taking on a new lease of life and are manifesting this by increased attendance at meetings, and greater interest in the social and business affairs of the local.

BAR HARBOR

Three Members of Local Unions Candidates for Town Officers

At the annual town meeting to be held March 4th, several members of organized Labor are candidates for town offices.

E. W. Johnson, a member of Carpenters' Local 459, is a candidate for the Board of Selectmen. For Town Clerk, Frank Higgins, also of Carpenters' 459, is a candidate.

For Town Treasurer, Alton Marshall, a member of Painters' Local 142, is a candidate. Mr. Marshall is also president of the Bar Harbor Building Trades Council.

Members of local unions here are greatly interested in the candidacies of their brothers, and are working assiduously on their behalf.

Since February 1st, many of the members have been busy cutting out the ice on various ponds for trout, and for pickerel at Graham Lake, but so far the catches have been reported as exceptionally small.

For some time Frank Haslam, president of Carpenters and Joiners' local 159, has been carrying around a pretty black eye, and from its present appearance, it looks as though it might stay with him for some time to come. Our modesty did not permit us to inquire into particulars as to how Frank acquired this disfigurement to the tune per part of his physog, and knowing him to be of even temperament we are of the opinion that the story going the rounds—this to the effect that it was an accident—is taken for granted.

Business is still very quiet in the building line, writes Secretary W. E. Barron of Local 459, but expresses the hope that when the building season opens that all members will be provided with work.

Railroad Company Unions Probed by Roosevelt Board

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 9 (AFL)—Officials of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, vigorously challenged the legal right under the Railway Labor Act of the so-called "Western Maryland Railway Clerical Association" to represent the employes of the Western Maryland Railroad Company in the hearing held here by the National Mediation Board, appointed by President Roosevelt. Another hearing in the case was held in Hagerstown, Md., January 17.

The dispute over recognition began after the Brotherhood asked the mediation board to certify it as the representative of the clerical employes with power to negotiate working agreements with the railroad officials. Later the clerical association asked the board to certify it as the proper organization for dealing with the company.

W. M. Leiserson, chairman of the mediation board, explained that under the law the representative organization must have a majority of the employes in the ranks. The hearing was held to determine which of the two groups satisfied this legal requirement. Mr. Leiserson also stated that the board would investigate the charge that officials of the Western Maryland railroad are behind the company union. He pointed out that under the Railway Labor Act this would be illegal and that the penalty proved if true it would invalidate the company union and that probably the evil practice would be relieved. The United States district attorney here for appropriate action.

New Patent for Textile Machinery Will Put 6000 Out of Work

Woonsocket Delegate Makes This Estimate Regarding New Type Intersecting Gill Box Manufactured in Providence and Recently Placed in Nearby Mills—Protest Lodged in Washington Against Its Introduction.

Providence, R. I., February 9 According to Delegate [illegible] Cavanaugh of Woonsocket, a new type in intersecting gill box, recently placed in operation in [illegible] mills in that city, will throw approximately 6000 persons out of employment.

Mr. Cavanaugh, who is putting a goodly number of people to work in the Woonsocket area at present, has put forth great effort in recent days in behalf of workers, including increased activities on the part of local unions.

Mr. Sylvia, who had attended a meeting of the Massachusetts Textile Council in Franklin, which he said had an attendance of more than 200 delegates, took occasion to refer to the great enthusiasm manifested by local unions in the Central Massachusetts district, the benefits derived from their activities. He said reports submitted by delegates told of increased wages, the elimination of abuses, and good relations existing between officials and grievance committees with the assignments of nearly all the mills in the district.

He said meeting of local unions at which he had spoken in the district, had been attended by as many as 1,000 persons, and declared the success of the movement in Central Massachusetts to the enthusiasm shown by the workers.

Mr. Sylvia entreated all delegates present to inaugurate new plans for increasing interest in their meetings. Seek to make your local unions attractive, he said. Invite speakers to address your meetings. Join with unions of other crafts in participating in educational and entertainment affairs. Such opportunities for members and their families to get together and it takes little to increased interest in their organization."

25 DELEGATES, REPRESENTING N. E. LOCALS, ORGANIZE PAPER WORKERS' COUNCIL AT MEETING HELD IN HOLYOKE, MASS.

Meeting Addressed by Representatives of Two International Unions, Makes Good Start Toward Formation of Large and Active Body—Next Meeting in Fitchburg, Mass., on March 31.

A fond dream has been realized. For several months members of Paper Makers local unions in various parts of New England have agitated for the formation of a council covering the paper-making districts, and this dream was gratified last Sunday when 25 delegates representing the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers and the International Brotherhood of Paper Workers, met in Holyoke to discuss the advisability of forming a New England Council for the purpose of increasing membership and organizing new locals, and also to plan for the equalizing of wages and better working conditions.

The meeting was called to order at 10:30, and after an address by Vice-President Herbert W. Sullivan, of the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, a resident of Worcester, in which he pointed out the advantages of such a council, immediately the delegates representing Local 190 of Northbridge, 203 of Holyoke, 301 of Adams, 168 of Gardner, 212 of Fitchburg, and 140 of Holyoke, voted to form a Council, the following temporary officers being elected: Chairman, John W. Bailey of Holyoke; secretary, Alex Ross of Northbridge. Albert Longton, of Local 190, Northbridge, was elected publicity agent, and Thomas Fahey of Worcester as the medium for such.

The election of permanent officers will take place at the next meeting, when locals from New Bedford, Fall River and Manchester, Conn., will be registered. After the above business was transacted, the meeting recessed at 12:30, to resume at 2:30.

The afternoon session was opened by Joseph Sullivan, of Local 203 of Holyoke, as master of ceremonies, and John W. Bailey of Holyoke presiding. President John P. Burke, of the Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, was introduced and gave a rousing, inspiring and interesting talk on the Labor movement in general, closing by urging local unions to send delegates to the international convention at Buffalo starting March 4th, at which President William

UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS DEMAND PROSECUTION OF RECALCITRANT FIRMS

Demand was made by the United Textile Workers of America upon U. S. Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, on January 22, that his department immediately begin prosecution under the penal section of the Recovery Act of all textile companies that have not complied with decisions of the National Textile Labor Relations Board.

Determination to make this demand was announced by President Thomas F. McMahon of the United Textile Workers, following a meeting of the Union's International Emergency Board in Washington headquarters.

President McMahon and a delegation of Board members called upon the Attorney General to present the union's demand for action.

Board members attending the meeting were: Thomas F. McMahon, Francis J. Gorman, William F. Kelly, John A. Peel, Horace A. Rivere, Joseph R. White and James Starr.

It was while the executive board was in session in Washington that advice was wired to Clark of Southbridge Textile Workers' Local 2324 to call off the strike at the Hamilton Woolen Company, which had been in force for 10 weeks, stating that projection was assured members against discrimination by the Textile Labor Relations Board; whose representatives and a representative of the U. T. W. of A. would be on the ground on Monday morning, January 28, when the mills were to be reopened for what is purported to be a period of eight weeks, which the management says will terminate the work of liquidation.

While not making public their views on the matter of liquidation, officials of the U. T. W. of A., as well as those of Southbridge Local 2324, are not taking this seriously. The property of the Hamilton Woolen Company is valued at $2,000,000, on which stockholders received [illegible] dends at a time when other [illegible] were reported to be operating in the red.

In an address at last Saturday afternoon's meeting of the Southbridge union, Organizer Joseph Sylvia referred to this liquidating business as an old trick and took occasion to refer to a similar action taken by the B. B. & R. Knight Co. in Rhode Island, which he said occurs frequently for reasons which are questionable, as it is usually but a short time before the liquidated mills are re-opened through re-organization methods.

It was at this meeting that Organizer Sylvia advised members of Local 2324 to be patient and gave assurance that the members would receive full governmental and union protection. Members were reticent about registering for employment, fearing that this would interfere with the standing of their local. But, after explaining to them that under the NRA all strikers are supposed to register before resuming their positions, the more than 500 members present decided to follow his advice.

30-Hour Work-Week Discussed by Pres. Green in Pamphlet

President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, has just issued a pamphlet dealing with the subject of "The Thirty-Hour Week." In his general analysis of the present industrial situation, which witnesses 10 million of unemployed, it is shown that one of the most practical ways of combating such a stagnation in productive industry is by the shortening of the work week. By the failure of those 10 million of unemployed to secure work, there is thrown on the public relief some 18 million persons and the number is constantly growing larger.

Mr. Green reverts to the year 1848 when a law was passed in Pennsylvania establishing the 10 hour day in textile and various other industries. At that time, manufacturers opposed the measure in every possible way, especially by lockouts. Ever since that time economic expediency has dictated the shorter work-day and work-week, but always such movements have been opposed by those in financial control of industry. Today sees the breakdown of a system that inevitably makes for progressive mass unemployment.

In his general summing up of all the facts in the present anomalous situation, Mr. Green plainly shows that the public must face this problem practically and constructively, or run the hazard of a social overturn on the part of the masses rendered desperate by want, privation and hopeless future outlook. The present situation is a rich field for the subversive elements whose aim it is to destroy instead of rebuilding the general and political structure of the nation. The pamphlet is a practical and thought awakening commentary on the menace of mass unemployment.

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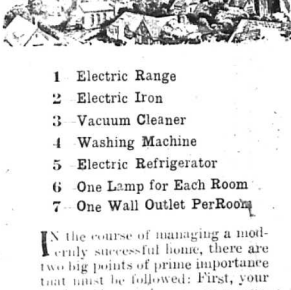

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RECEIVES $341.30 BACK PAY; CONTRIBUTES 10 P. C. TO LOCAL'S RELIEF FUND

"Mike" Farrell, Utility Man at Wuskanut Mills, is Overwhelmed and Demonstrates Appreciation by Handing Over Part of Check to Union's Treasury—Father Was At One Time President of National Union of Loom Fixers.

Does unionism pay?

Ask Michael Farrell, a member Farmunsville, Mass., U. T. W. Local 2362—he knows!

With 600 other members of Local 2362, "Mike" was the recipient of a good-sized check in the form of back pay last week, which was secured as the result of agitation by local officials, and his share of the 10 or more thousands which the members received was $341.30.

"Mike" was pretty well pleased over his good fortune, and immediately upon receipt of the check he handed the sum of $34.10 over to President Harold Daoust, with the understanding that this was to be placed in the local union's unemployment and relief fund.

To say that both President Daoust and members of the local were pleased over this action on the part of Mr. Farrell far from expresses the feeling exhibited by a group of workers who met in Jim's place last Friday afternoon to celebrate the event. "Mike" was the center of attraction, receiving the enthusiastic congratulations of all present.

Mr. Farrell is a very modest man. He appeared to be overwhelmed, and when the enthusiasm had modified sufficiently to permit him to speak, said: "Why get excited over my part of this transaction? Our officers, who have worked assiduously for our interests since the local was started, are the ones entitled to all the credit. I feel that what I did was only my duty. My only hope is that we will continue our loyalty and confidence in our officers, and by this means assure the future success of our local union."

Trade unionism is not a new thing in "Mike" Farrell's life. To a Labor News man who was present, he said: I've had the question of trade unionism drummed into my head since I was a small boy, and while living with my parents up to the time of my marriage we had it talked into us at breakfast, dinner and supper."

His father, John A. Farrell, who is now janitor at the Harding Street School in Farmunsville, and a warden in Precinct 3, was at one time president of the National Loom Fixers Association, and was for many years prominently identified with the trade union movement. While holding this and other offices, the elder Farrell was employed as a loom fixer in the Parkhurst Manufacturing Co. mills in Fitchburg. He followed his trade in various parts of the country and finally settled down in Farmunsville.

Mr. Farrell, senior, has passed the three score and ten mark, and with Mrs. Farrell is planning to celebrate the 50th anniversary of their marriage next year.

"Mike" Farrell is the father of eight children, and while his job as utility man in the power house of the Wuskanut Mills in Farmunsville brings him a fair remuneration, providing for a family of ten in these times of high prices is some task, and he says the check received for back pay last week is going to help a lot.

Feeling confident that this came to him as the result of his membership in Local 2362, with which he has been prominently identified since it was started last year, Mr. Farrell is of the opinion that in making this contribution he was only manifesting his appreciation, aside from doing his duty toward the local union.

UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS

(Continued from Page 1)

ment of the Textile Labor Relations and Work Assignment Boards, on which Miss Rutiker, who also addressed Sunday's meeting, is the representative of Labor, and to whom the speaker paid his highest respects.

Gov. Winant Praised

Governor Winant's report which was made public, minced no words, calling a spade a spade, and left no doubt in anyone's mind but what the textile industry needs a thorough overhauling.

Mr. McMahon said notwithstanding he had learned much concerning the calibre of some of the men engaged in the textile industry during the past quarter of a century, his experiences at code hearings brought more enlightenment and additional evidence concerning their estimation of unorganized workers.

This came in the way of a statement from a code authority, who was heard to say that, "of course, we want connection with the government through the NRA," but as to Labor he said: "We'll take care of them."

Warns Local Unions

Mr. McMahon, after referring to conditions in the South, and what the organization is doing toward organizing the workers in that part of the country, touched on the financial situation, stating that to make it possible to continue the campaign for completely unionizing the industry, necessitates extra funds, and that this is extremely difficult on a 20 per cent per capita tax to the national union. He counseled careful consideration of this matter, stating that with an additional five cents to the present per capita tax, much good could be accomplished.

Mr. McMahon warned local unions against going on strike before having received sanction from national head quarters. He called attention to a recent strike which is giving U. T. W. officials much concern, and felt certain that the matter which brought about the strike could have been adjusted had it been brought to the attention of national officers.

The meeting was called shortly after 11 o'clock. The roll call showed delegates representing Woolen and Worsted locals from all the New England States except Vermont. One local union from Pennsylvania was also represented.

In opening the meeting, President William Dunlap explained the objects of the conference, and introduced Miss Ruth E. Rutiker, representative of Labor on the Works Assignment Board, who explained its objects and answered numerous questions. Included among these were many which she considered of great value, and said these would be brought before the Board for consideration.

Miss Rutiker, who is a graduate of the University of Chicago, has been connected with the NRA since it was instituted, with the exception of a few months when she did special work for the A. F. of L. Her appointment on the Work Assignment Board was at the request of U. T. W. officials, who regard her as most capable and who thoroughly understands the aims, objects and aspirations of Labor.

To more firmly acquaint herself with working conditions in textile and other mills, Miss Rutiker, shortly after leaving college, secured employment in a mill and by this means secured practical knowledge which she finds most helpful in the work in which she is now engaged.

Elect Officers

The entire afternoon was taken up in discussing reports concerning conditions in various parts of New England, and the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

President, William Dunlap, Rockville, Conn.

Vice-president, Harry Graham, East Greenwich, R. I.; George Werner, Worcester, Mass. and George Taylor, Franklin, Mass.

Secretary-treasurer, Anthony Valente, Uxbridge, Mass.

Conductors, Henry Bienvenue, Baltic, Conn.; Victoria Pinarski, Webster, Mass., and Marie Burrell, Manchester, Conn.

Warden, Roy Shorette, Oakland, Me.

Aside from Mr. Shorette's election as warden, the State of Maine was honored in the choice of officers by the election of Bernard Ezakya of Waterville as a member of the executive board.

The Executive Board is made up of the four first officers and one member representing every State where Woolen and Worsted locals are in existence.

Officials and organizers of the U. T. W. of A. present, besides President McMahon, were Vice-President Horace A. Riviere, New England Organizer, Organizer Joseph Sylvia, Organizers George Sgambato and William Belanger of the Central and Eastern Massachusetts district, Organizer George Jabar, of Waterville, Me., and Ethel Organizer Ira N. Dickens, secretary of the Department when it was organized, was unable to attend because of illness.

At the close of the meeting, it was announced that Miss Rutiker and Mr. Walters, of Uxbridge, members of the Work Assignment Board, were to continue their investigations and that several mills in the Central Massachusetts district were scheduled for visiting during the present week.

It was voted to hold the March meeting in Maynard, the date of which is to be announced later.

BRUNO HAUPTMANN

(Continued from Page 1)

ger of this terrible doom, it is a matter of record that another man, charged with murder in the same Hunterdon County, was tried, convicted and sentenced—not to death but to a long term of imprisonment—before the real and actual criminals in the case confessed their crime.

An Important Record

With such a record staring them in the face, the jurymen and jurywomen have been warned by chief counsel for the defense, Edward J. Reilly, to consider and weigh well before they rely too strongly on circumstantial evidence. Moreover, the court reminds of all the nations of the world are interspersed with these lapses of justice on the part of the law. Circumstantial evidence may be overwhelming in its obvious implications, as in the case of Bruno Hauptmann, but this should rather be taken as corroborative than as definitely conclusive. And certainly, no fatally irrevocable action, such as inflicting the death penalty, should be countenanced while the ultimate and all essential factor of human guilt or innocence, as a final determinator, is lacking.

At this writing, Hunterdon County Court room somewhat resembles a scene at a dying bedside. The evidence is concluded. The prosecution has begun its terrible, devastating arraignment. The defense, in reply, has interposed the shield of every legalistic offset to the outrageous slings and arrows hurled at the pallid, careworn defendant. The defense has concluded, and the State again has the floor, to amplify with fiery vehemence what the more deliberate and correlated attack of the opening of the prosecution necessarily demanded.

Arena of Legalistic Combat

And now Attorney General David T. Wilentz has the floor. His is a different mode of attack. Whereas County Prosecutor Anthony M. Hauck, Jr., loomed up as a mountain of storm clouds, with only a deep roll of thunder and an occasional flash of lightning intensifying the attack, Attorney General Wilentz comes up as a furious cloud dispersing whirlwind—announced by a veritable electric tempest, in this arena of legalistic combat.

But, Edward J. Reilly, chief counsel for the accused, has been from the first a massive tower of strength, standing four-square and immovably to the fiercest onsprets of opposition that beat upon him. Soothsayers recall that the death of the Lindbergh infant was followed by that of Isador Fisch and Violet Sharpe, the latter the young woman domestic who chose death rather than to unseal her lips. This makes the third victim of superstition has it that "deaths run in trios, or groups of three."

And the old bell in the Hunterdon County Court House has been made ready to peal forth the news to the little town, and to all the world, when the jury of eight men and four women shall have signified that they have reached, or cannot reach, a verdict in the case of the State of New Jersey against Bruno Richard Hauptmann, for the kidnaping and slaying of the "Young Eagle" of the now desolate Sourland Mansion.

FEAR SECY. MORGENTHAU

(Continued from Page 1)

popular urge is for double that sum, or $30. The stumbling block of "where shall the money be found," adds resistance to the demand for the larger sum.

While much favor is found in the Townsend plan, which would allow all over 65 the sum of $200 a month, little consideration will be given to this in Congress. The Townsend scheme, as explained, looks pretty good to the average citizen, but not to Congressmen, and especially those who are fighting to make the amount $30 a month because of the difficulty experienced in getting even that sum.

Since the above picture was taken, the death of Martin F. Ryan, treasurer of the A. F. of L., occurred. Frank Morrison, secretary of the A. F. of L., has been named to fill out the unexpired term.

ALL BUT SEVEN MEMBERS ARE RE-EMPLOYED; BUT DISCRIMINATIONS ARE CHARGED AGAINST HAMILTON COMPANY

Southbridge, Massachusetts, Feb 19

All's not well in Southbridge.

As was feared, when the Hamilton Mills were reopened two weeks ago in Southbridge, some one tripped up in the arrangements to carry on matters peacefully and conditions which caused the strike nearly three months ago, still prevail.

According to Miss Jean Gauthier, president of Southbridge Local 2324 in a telephone conversation just as The Labor News goes to press there are some 20 cases of discrimination and much dissatisfaction prevails on the part of those workers who feel they are the recipients of rank injustice.

According to Miss Gauthier, all but seven of the 500 strikers have been reemployed and that no trouble has been experienced in this respect, but the trouble comes over the fact that 20 of the workers who held day jobs prior to the strike have been put on the night shift and this constitutes discrimination.

For the most part those who were put on the night shift are women workers. Not only does this prove objectionable, she said, but the pay is also that their weekly wages have been considerably reduced.

Miss Gauthier said the grievances because of discrimination have been brought to the attention of the Textile Labor Relations Board, and it is expected a public hearing will be held some time next week, at which the aggrieved workers will appear.

Preparations for the anticipated public hearing, and other matters of importance, she said, will be discussed at a meeting of Local 2324 to be held in Polish Hall tomorrow (Saturday) afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Dissatisfaction on the part of the workers is not confined to members of local 2324, she said, as it was rumored during the week that rumblings of discontent had been heard among the so-called "loyal" workers, it having been said that a considerable number had expressed themselves in favor of taking decided action against discrimination as practiced among the employ.

Most surprised said she could not be, as it was rumored that it was only a matter of time that for the time being caused some surprise.

Following the decision handed the sale of the Hamilton Woolen Co. to New York capitalists, reopening of the mills was announced for two weeks ago, it was announced that preparations to liquidating

DISCHARGED FOREMEN FROM CLINTON PLANT *SUE* FOR $20,000, CLAIMING THEY HAD BEEN PROMISED STEADY WORK

Clinton, Massachusetts, February 9

The Freundlich Co., a toy manufacturing concern which moved from New York to Clinton last year, provided a test for the purpose of hiring help at lower wages, and against whom a judgment was rendered by the New York courts for violation of contract with the New York Toy Makers Union, has been sued for $20,000 by Carmelo and Salvatore Stagnita, who were discharged on December 6th.

The discharged employes, who came to the Clinton plant when the concern moved from New York claimed they were hired as foremen and were promised employment at $55 a week as long as they desired to work.

According to a court decree, this concern and others which had union agreements with their employes in New York City and who moved from there to other parts of the country, are not only compelled to provide employment for their operatives, but to pay them the same wages as agreed upon while they were employed in New York City.

Efforts to compel the Clinton company to substitute its New York agreement last Summer by representatives of the New York union, caused considerable trouble at the plant, which resulted in the union men being compelled to leave down by the Clinton police, who classed them as disturbers.

Shortly after the court decision in Clinton suit was brought in the New York courts, with the result as stated above.

Whether or not the discharged foremen are basing their pleas on the Clinton plant when the case will be heard today as The Labor News goes to press.

During the past few years, removals from one state to another by concerns who seek low wage localities to operate their plants have been frequent, and the decision of the New York courts which, it is understood, compels such concerns to provide employment for those employed in the state which they choose to remain with their employes, has established a precedent which is causing offending concerns to think twice before deciding to change localities.

ORGANIZED WORKERS EMPLOYED IN NATION'S STEEL MILLS ASK GOVERNMENT TO OUTLAW "COMPANY UNIONS"

Chariton Ogburn, counsel for the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, has petitioned the National Steel Labor Relations Board to destroy company unions in the industry on the ground that they are in violation of Section 7 (a) of the Recovery Act. He asked that the board begin of disestablishing the employe representation scheme in the plants of the Carnegie Steel Corporation, subsidiary of United States Steel.

If the board acts favorably on the union's request, it will invalidate the company union in the Duquesne, Pa., and MacDonald, O., plants of the Carnegie Steel Company and open the way for declaring illegal the plan now in existence in a majority of the mills of the industry.

Ogburn charged that the employe representation plans were promulgated, offered and imposed upon the employes by the mill owners and that this act constituted "interference, intimidation and coercion" with the right of the employees to organize for the purpose of collective bargaining.

Intimation of the company union, in some instances prior to the actual adoption of the iron and steel code, the petition charges, was done in anticipation of the forthcoming labor safeguards and with intent to evade and violate the law.

Ogburn's petition declared that when it became apparent in May and June, 1933, that Congress would pass the NRA, embodying employes rights to organize and bargain collectively through their own representatives, the United States Steel Corporation and the Carnegie Steel Corporation conspired together to devise a means of circumventing the right of organization of their employes in the event that said Recovery Act with Section 7 (a) became a law.

Ogburn alleged that the employe representation plan "in no wise provides for an organization of employes and in no wise constitutes an organization of employes," that it "is merely a means of contract between individual employes or groups of employes through representatives of their own number for the purpose of presenting grievances."

It is a company-dominated plan which the employes, at the time it was submitted, had no choice but to accept," the petition continues. "It was put forward by the defendants as a scheme or device to compel their employes to refrain from organizing or joining a labor organization under their rights guaranteed in Section 7 (a) of the Recovery Act and the code."

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Production Providing Increased Employment is Declared Necessary

In the monthly summary of general business conditions of the American Federation of Labor, it is strikingly evident that unemployment relief is America's most urgent problem today. The records show that the number of persons dependent on relief has increased during the past year by over five million, or from 3,638,000 in September, 1933, to 8,892,000 in September, 1934. The total cost of relief has more than doubled. Last year it was over $59,000,000 as compared with $143,000,000 in September of this year. In addition, over $42,000,000 was paid out on PWA and CCC projects, so that the total cost of maintaining the unemployed is running more than $185,000,000 per month.

Decreased activity in industry is mainly responsible for this condition. At the same time, profits of industry are far outrunning proportionate wage increases for the workers. This situation still further aggravates the unpurchasable surplus of goods and commodities. Without a great expansion in industry, with accompanying wage increases, it is difficult to forecast the future.

Opposition of business men and manufacturers to the spirit and letter of the NRA code provisions, and their general hostility to the plain mandate of Section 7 (a) are factors in obstructing recovery. In the last emergency, the work of "putting men back into employment" must fall upon the Government. This involves the serious question of constantly providing enormous funds for that purpose, little of it self-liquidating. That is the problem confronting the assembling of Congress in January, 1935.

"This program," the survey states, "is the Administration's answer to the question, How can production be increased?"

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Maraschino CHERRIES	3-ounce jar	10c
Cedarhurst Cocktail CHERRIES	6 1-2 oz jar	23c

A & P COFFEES

RED CIRCLE	pound pkg.	23c
8 O'CLOCK	pound pkg.	21c

Really Fresh Coffee is ground before your eyes

NEW LOW REGULAR PRICES

P & G SOAP	3 cakes 11c
DOGGIE DINNER	3 cans 25c
PINK SALMON	2 tall cans 23c
HEINZ KETCHUP	14-ounce bottle 19c
IONA COCOA	2-pound can 19c
SHREDDED WHEAT	2 packages 23c
SCOTT TOWELS	roll 10c
JELLO	package 6c
SLICED DRIED BEEF	¼-pound package 10c
ANN PAGE HONEY	2 5½-oz. jars 25c
KOOL CIGARETTES	Mentholated pkg. 15c
BABO	2 cans 25c
GRANDMOTHER'S BREAD	Long 20-oz. loaf 9c
ANN PAGE BREAD	20-oz. loaf 9c
BLUE RIBBON MALT	3-pound can 65c
PILLSBURY'S BRAN	20-oz-package 17c
SUNDINE ORANGE JUICE	2-12-oz. cans 25c
CHIPSO GRANULES	package of 24 clothes pins FREE 19c

FRESH FRUIT & VEGETABLES

Texas Grapefruit	5 for 19c
Carrots	2 bunches 15c
Iceberg Lettuce	head 8c
Turnip	2 pounds 5c
Lemons	dozen 19c
MacIntosh Apples	4 pounds 25c
New Cabbage	pound 5c

PRICES APPLY PORT LAND AND VICINITY

THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.